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'ARBITRAL PLAN HELD VITAL FOR PEACE IN TRADE

American Business Uniting for Settlement of Disputes Outside Courts

MAJOR INDUSTRIES SUPPORTING METHOD

Corps of Arbitrators and Outline of Procedure Are Offered by Association

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—The immediate and inexpensive settlement of commercial disputes is assured in every business community in the United States. The American Arbitration Association will furnish arbitrators and exact information on arbitral procedure for business men in every section of the country. This was announced at the annual meeting and election of officers held here at the Hotel Astor.

Anson W. Burchard, vice-chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, was chosen president of the association. The other officers are: Vice-presidents, Andrew Adie, Boston; Samuel Rea, Philadelphia; Franklin Simon, New York; William Sproule, San Francisco; Harold E. Emmons, Detroit; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Robert G. Rhett, Charleston; Frances Kellor, New York; chairman of the board, Lucius R. Eastman; vice-chairman of the board, Felix M. Warburg; treasurer, Samuel McRoberts; secretary of the board, James H. Post. Every geographical section of the country is represented in the board of directors. Eighty leaders in America's industries comprise this body.

International Survey Taken

In accepting the presidency, Mr. Burchard said:

"This body has spent the better part of a year bringing together a body of 2000 men to carry forward this work. We have carried on a nation-wide and a world-wide inquiry into the best way to make the United States the leader in commercial peace and the exponent of good will in trade relations.

"We have the men, we have the plans, we have the organization, and we invite every trade organization leader and every producer, every wholesaler, retailer and carrier from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the southern to the northern borders to unite with us in building this structure of arbitration in American domestic trade and in foreign trade and thus put a solid foundation under world peace."

The comprehensive plans of the association are made possible through 243 trade organizations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other commercial bodies which have affiliated with the association.

Movement Widely Supported

These include American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers; American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages; American Construction Council; American Cotton Waste Exchange; American Exporters and Importers Association; American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers Association; American Paper and Pulp Association; American Spice Trade Association; Associated Dress Industries of America; Associated Fur Manufacturers; Automotive Equipment Association; Automotive Manufacturers Association; Cocoa Merchants Association; Common Brick Manufacturers Association of America; Eastern Supply Association; Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers Association; Joint Conference of Standard Construction Con-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1926

Local

Workers Gain Under Dry Law..... 1
Child-Aptitude Training Urged 1
Butler Success and President's Appeal 1
Boston's Girl Scouts Active..... 2
President Puts Ban on Reports..... 3
When Department Stores Were New 4
Rapid Progress on New Parker House 4B
University Theater Opens at Cambridge 4B
Democrats Put in Busy Hours..... 5B
C. E. Hughes at Rally Tonight..... 5B
Chamber Issues Textile Survey Report 5B

General

Trade Arbitration Proves Success.... 1
Reich May Give Guarantees for Central Europe 1
Michigan University Alumni Meet... 1
Y. M. C. A. Provides $4,000,000..... 2
Anglo-American Frankness Asked... 2
Queen Marie Not to Visit California 3
River Traffic Forging Ahead 3
New Proposals to End British Strike 3
German Officers Under Suspicion.... 3
Tariff Rates Adjustment Termed Issue Before People 4
Poles Aided by British Strike..... 5
Self-Sacrifice Is Recognized 5
Mountain Folk Enjoy Mr. Ford..... 6
Farm Workers May Get Dole..... 16
Airplane Race Being Revived..... 16

Financial

Stock Prices Generally Easier..... 14
New York Stocks and Bonds..... 14
New York Curb 14
Boston Stock Market 14
Stocks Have Fair Recovery in Week 15
New York Stock Market Weekly Range 15
Grain Prices Show Decline..... 15

Sports

Toronto Wins Track Title 16
National Hockey League Schedule... 16
Boston Nationals of 1883 16

Features

The Sundial 5
Wanted—a High Silk Hat, for a Chimney Sweep 5
Sunset Stories 6
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog..... 6
A Paris Causerie 6
What They Are Saying 6
Progress in the Churches 6
Radio 8
Household Arts, Crafts 9
Book Reviews and Literary News... 10
Antiques for the Homemaker and Collector 11
Music News of the World 12
The Home Forum 13
The Pure in Heart
Editorials 18
Letters to the Editor 18
Press of the World 18

Michigan University Alumni Hear of Education's Ideals

Gathering at Philadelphia Listens to High Tribute Paid to Clarence C. Little

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 30 (Special)—An alumni gathering, the purpose of which was to emphasize the national mission of the University of Michigan, drew graduates of that university from 34 states, Mexico and Canada to the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel here last night.

The banquet followed a round of activities from early morning, when a special train of graduates who are outstanding figures in the current history of the University of Michigan and in the life of the country, arrived here from New York to celebrate University of Michigan Day at the Sesquicentennial Exposition.

Class of '62 Answers

In the roll call by classes, one alumnus of the class of 1862 answered, one from '69, and several from the seventies.

One of the evening's features was the address of the president of the university, Clarence C. Little, who has risen to his responsible position during the short space of 16 years from his own college days. The entire confidence in Dr. Little was expressed for the graduate body by James R. Angell, president of Yale, himself an alumnus of Michigan, who paid generous tribute to Dr. Little.

Facing the speakers' stand was a large banner on which was inscribed in letters a foot high, "Religion, Morality and Knowledge Being Necessary to Good Government and the Happiness of Mankind, Schools and the Means of Education Shall Forever Be Encouraged." This thought formed a background for much of the sentiment expressed in the addresses of the evening.

It was left for Dr. Little, however, to develop the broader scope of higher education. He took the position that education did not end with the book training of the student.

Education as State Aid

"A state university," he said, "occupies a peculiar position, has a higher responsibility, in fact, than those not fostered by the Commonwealth. It must educate the State itself; it must also be a critic of the State. Its life is so interwoven into the fiber of the Commonwealth that its work of constructive criticism is made much easier, and it must combine high hope in the future life of the State. The aim must be high and idealistic. Ideals themselves are reached through opportunity and certain fundamental rules must be observed to obtain them."

In outlining the purpose of higher education, Dr. Little declared it largely as a matter of opportunity—not the opportunity of chance but of choice, and enumerated certain guiding points in attaining the real end that should be the aim of education.

First, he said, there must be "the hunt for opportunity, an intelligent search for the best way to obtain a given goal."

Second, "There must be ability to recognize opportunity when it comes. Opportunity is a very delicate thing when it comes, and a man must have highly sensitized feelings to recognize it. Again, one must learn to evaluate it, get its proper sense and proportion, and when comes the last stage, he will be able to utilize it."

College Units Urged

Developing this thought in connection with the University of Michigan, Dr. Little thought the time was near when alumni should make favorable consideration of small college units to function sympathetically with the parent institution. He pictured the university surrounded by smaller colleges of say, 300 students, comfortably housed and making tradition for their own small unit, combining better living advantages with the benefit of the university equipment.

Dr. Little, in speaking of the present generation, said:

"This generation is the first one that has been socially minded. It has more courage than the older generation and doesn't hesitate to deal openly with questions which used to be discussed only in whispers. It is inquisitive, but intelligently so, and has in a measure reversed the old ideas of education. It must be met with love and understanding. We can no longer be content with high grades merely, the attitude of educators must be one that combines the idea of a human co-operative system which will meet the student on a common ground of humanity and mutual search for understanding."

Dr. Little, in speaking of college athletics said, "they reach their highest development only when they focus on that priceless part, the spirit underlying sport."

Dr. Angell Is Speaker

Edwin Denby, one-time Secretary of the Navy, also discussed athletics and their influence on college life.

Dr. Angell of Yale said the last two decades have been dramatic ones in the life of state universities, as they have increased so vastly in power and in influence. All universities, he said, have the same problems to contend with and the one great problem is the same the country over, the making of students into ideal citizens.

"Our democracy itself," he said,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Here's a Fish Story Told for First Time

Staff Correspondence

San Francisco

A FISH story with an unusual twist is related by a stonecutter in the California Cut Stone and Granite Works. John A. Ewen, the cutter, found his prize in a fissure of a limestone block when his chisel uncovered the silhouette of a 10-inch ganoid, perfect in form to the last flick of a fin and colorful scales. Dr. George D. Hanna, paleontologist of the Academy of Sciences, identified the fossil as thousands of years old, of which the gar in the Mississippi is the only living representative. The limestone was brought from Manti County, Utah. The academy gets the fish for permanent exhibit.

CHILD-APTITUDE TRAINING URGED

Parent-Teacher Group Hears Plea for Study of Individual Abilities

Enforcement of prohibition and opposition to any measure tending to weaken it, adherence to the World Court, support of the proposed Child Labor Amendment and the bill providing a secretary of education with a seat in the President's Cabinet, were given a unanimous vote of indorsement by the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, Inc., when presented in a series of resolutions at the closing session of its annual convention at the Hotel Bellevue today.

The association also committed itself to the raising of the compulsory school age in Massachusetts to 16 years, to active education concerning the need of kindergartens throughout the State, and to co-operation in obtaining more effective regulations of so-called roadhouses.

The following pledge was made: Believing in the Eighteenth Amendment, we pledge active support for all measures, federal and state, which will strengthen the laws for enforcing prohibition; and opposition to any bill that has for its aim the repeal, nullification, beer and wine modification, or weakening in any way of the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act.

Extension of Kindergartens

Miss Sarah Marble, president of the Massachusetts Kindergarten Association, addressed the convention on the need of extending kindergartens. There are numerous towns throughout the State that have no kindergartens, Miss Marble stated, and some superintendents of schools are opposed to them. As in her opinion the kindergarten is an essential feature of education which should by no means be omitted she declared every effort should be made

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 6)

REICH MAY GIVE GUARANTEES FOR CENTRAL EUROPE

Monetary Transaction as Price for Evacuation of Rhineland Abandoned

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 30—A monetary transaction as the price for French evacuation of the Rhineland appears abandoned, as a result of further conversations between Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, and Dr. Leopold von Hösch, German Ambassador to France, and the negotiations have been advanced a stage further by the understanding that Germany must provide other compensations, probably of a more moral character for France. This development was foretold a month ago, but its realization is particularly interesting in that it shows that the so-called Thoiry policy is not dependent on a financial bargain, but has a broader basis.

The French thesis now conveyed to Berlin is clearly defined. The situation is as follows: Germany asks France to surrender substantial rights, notably the Saar plebiscite of 1935, the Rhineland occupation which according to treaty may continue for at least nother nine years, and the interallied military control of German armaments.

Bond Difficulties.

In exchange, the concessions Germany originally offered were to repurchase the Saar mines, which even when the Saar population reverts to the German system belong to France, and to cause railroad bonds to be sold to raise immediate cash for reparations.

These things are actually provided for in the Versailles Treaty, and therefore constitute, even if practicable, no sacrifice on the part of Germany. Difficulties about placing the bonds on the money market arose. But also from the beginning the best French opinion felt that it was an unworthy bargain that was proposed. It was a frail foundation for a Franco-German friendship, an uncertain arrangement of doubtful value.

The Thoiry Policy

In this week's conversations this view has been presented and Germany informed that it is its business to make further concrete proposals. The indications already given are that those proposals would take the shape of fresh guarantees for the safety of Central Europe. The French possession of the Rhine enables France to prevent German mobilization, and thus gives to the newer countries to the east comparative security for, say, 10 years. If France withdraws its troops, Germany should remove the last inquietudes regarding possible designs of revenge in the east.

Quite how Germany can frame sufficiently satisfactory assurances remains vague, but it is on these lines that its policy must move.

Incidentally, for the same reason, France requires to be convinced that Austria will not be linked up with Germany. It is not true to assert that the Thoiry policy has become bankrupt. It is only beginning.

New Compensations Sought to Meet French Demands

By Wireless

BERLIN, Oct. 30—Germany is now seeking new compensations which it can offer to France for the evacuation of the Rhinelands, since the floating of railway bonds appears to be impossible, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns. Germany may even be prepared to give Poland certain guarantees regarding the German-Polish frontier in order to please France, although Dr. Gustav Stresemann is much opposed to combining the Polish question with Thoiry.

At any rate, a serious attempt is being made to overcome what is regarded as the "Thoiry deadlock." This deadlock, however, it is held here, is not tantamount to the end of the Thoiry policy, but merely involves technical procedure bringing about a Franco-German rapprochement.

Dr. Stresemann, therefore, admonished his party in a letter recently to show patience, since it was obvious that the policy of Thoiry would not develop without occasional setbacks.

THREE REAL KICKS IN EVERY DOLLAR, SAYS W. A. WHITE

Kansas Editor Utters Wise Words in Presenting Park to City of Emporia

EMPORIA, Kans. (AP)—William Allen White, Emporia editor, and Mrs. White have deeded to the city a 50-acre wooded plot, just outside the city limits, along the Cottonwood River to be used as a park in memory of their daughter, Mary.

The gift carries two stipulations, first, that the park shall never bear the name of White, and second, that Mr. and Mrs. White may spend their own time and money for the next five years in landscaping the terrain along lines laid down in a plan by a Kansas City architect.

"Oliver, this I have always tried to teach you, that there are three kicks in every dollar," Mr. White remarked as he handed the deed to the city's mayor, Oliver Atherton, a former employee of the Emporia editor.

"Three kicks in every dollar, Oliver: one when you make it, and my father's forbears were Yankees, and how I do love to make a dollar. The second kick is when you have it, and I have a Yankee lust for saving. The third kick comes when you give it away, and my mother was Irish, and that's why the big kick is the last one."

Butler Success Believed to Hinge on Mr. Coolidge

President's Appeal and Rallying of Dry Forces Mark High Point of Campaign

President Coolidge's outspoken appeal for the re-election of Senator Butler, and the rallying of the dry forces throughout the Commonwealth in opposition to the Democratic Party's modification platform, stand out today with increasing sharpness as two major pivotal points as Massachusetts' swiftly moving political campaign of 1926 draws to a climax.

The President's frank statement that his Administration needs the return of Mr. Butler and his decision to travel with Mrs. Coolidge from the Capital to Northampton to vote in person, have greatly aided the Republicans in clearing the Senatorial issues to almost a single appeal: "Shall we support the President by re-electing Senator Butler or rebuff the President by defeating Senator Butler?"

David I. Walsh, the Democratic nominee, has waged his contest largely along the lines of a more liberal tariff, support of prohibition modification, and questions of relative industrial prosperity under the Republican Administration.

The upholding of the prohibition law and emphatic defeat of the Democratic move for modification which it is expected would bring the saloon in one guise or another, outdistances all other considerations in the gubernatorial campaign in light of the fact that Col. William A. Gaston, who virtually wrote the antiprohibition plank into the Democratic platform, has waged much of his contest against Governor Fuller on that issue.

Drys Accept Challenge

The dry forces have accepted the challenge, and the voters are now receiving circulars urging that the Republican candidates receive their support that their convictions may thus be registered against any weakening of the prohibition laws.

The churches have likewise joined in the opposition to the effort, originated by Mr. Gaston and supported by Mr. Walsh, to modify the prohibition law, and, according to Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church, where an interdenominational dry rally will be held Monday noon, Mr. Gaston's attack on this meeting, asserting that the churches should not concern themselves on this question, will, it is said by many, rebound distinctly to his disadvantage.

As the end of the campaign draws near, Governor Fuller has evidently saved his strongest political ammunition to climax campaign, and his attacqs on Mr. Gaoston's Elevated connections and his affiliations with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, which the Governor holds to be pertinent because of the recent increase in rates, are putting his opponent on the defensive.

Try to Get Out Vote

From the start and largely to the present day the campaign managers in both the leading parties and the candidates and the armies of speakers have struggled to overcome a pronounced apathy on the part of probably more than half of the 1,400,000 odd enrolled voters in Massachusetts. From the beginning of the campaign, the Republican speakers, especially, have been sounding a warning to the voters in that party that to win the contest the Republican vote must go to the polls.

The Democrats concentrated their drives for registration almost without exception to the large industrial centers of population where their voting strength lies.

Early in the campaign the speaking forces of both parties noticed more plainly than ever that the day of the political rally is largely behind them. The state committees arranged for rallies almost innumerable and yet, as a general thing, these gatherings have been rather meagerly attended and even then the old-time enthusiasm has been lacking. Perhaps this change in the attitude of the people was more manifest in Republican efforts than among the Democrats.

Radio Plays Important Part

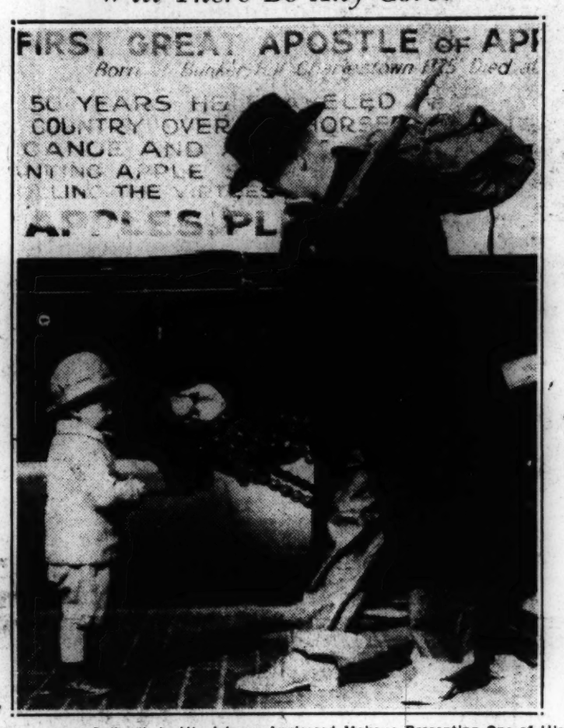
But if the rally of the former generations of voters is waning, the day of the radio in political campaigns is dawning. Never in the history of a Massachusetts campaign have there been more campaign speeches made by radio than in this just coming to a close. And because of this fact, the candidates who have radiocast their addresses have reached tens of thousands of listeners where, formerly, they were able to reach but a few thousands.

Along with the radio, which is an outstanding feature of the present campaign in this state is the record-breaking use of the newspapers and the so-called "campaign literature." The mails have been glutted with tons of political circulars and appeals for various candidates for weeks while in all political headquarters and all political rallies large tables groaned under the weight of the circularized arguments for support of this and that candidate.

Both parties have tried to woo the support of organized labor in this state campaign. Mr. Butler, by reason of his large mill interests, was made especially the center of the Democratic attack. He admitted his large interests in the woolen and cotton mills and took for his especial text from the beginning the

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 7)

Will There Be Any Core?



William T. McCullough in His Johnny Appleseed Makeup Presenting One of His Apples to Robert Petrini.

Johnny Appleseed's in Town With a Load of Juicy Apples

Apple Week Opens With a Generous Distribution of New England Product

Johnny Appleseed came to town today with a load of apples.

Red, rosy, juicy, luscious apples—the kind you used to take to teacher.

Of course, this was a twentieth century Johnny Appleseed impersonating the real Johnny Appleseed who was born on Bunker Hill in 1775 and who for 50 years carried apple seeds to the settlers from Massachusetts as far west as Fort Wayne, Ind., where stands a monument in his honor.

Today's impersonator—and a good one he was—came to remind New England of the beginning of National Apple Week which has been observed in the larger cities of the country for the last 21 years.

Todays impersonator was William T. McCullough of Pittsburgh, Pa., and well did he interpret the character of Jonathan Chapman (for that was Johnny Appleseed's right name).

Particularly in the East, and in Indiana, is apple week of significance. If it had not been for this simple-living and nature-loving character, the present-day orchards would not be so far developed as they are today. The McIntosh Red today is a favorite, but Massachusetts is noted for the Baldwin, which is still among the leaders in commercial importance in the United States. It originated in what is now Wilmington. There are four others popular on the market, the Sutton, the Hubbardston, the Westfield and the Roxbury Russet, although the latter is not so plentiful nowadays.

Gathering the seeds at various cider presses in New York and Pennsylvania, the original Johnny traveled the undeveloped country on horseback, sometime by canoe, but more often on his feet which history records were usually bare. Generally he was hatless and his clothing, more often than not, consisted of cast-off garments or a potato sack with holes cut out for his head and arms.

When Mr. McCullough arrived this morning in blue overalls and carrying a khaki roll containing his personal effects at the end of a rustic stick, he was greeted first by Governor Fuller, who read the formal declaration of the opening of Apple Week from Oct. 30 to Nov. 6. At the City Hall he received a letter of introduction from Mayor Nichols to Mayor Walker of New York, his next stop in traversing the territory in a measure covered by the original Johnny.

Everywhere Mr. McCullogh went he distributed apples in honor of the famous character he represents. He visited the offices of The Christian Science Monitor and other Boston newspapers and many institutions throughout the city.

Mr. McCullough, however, will cover his journey by train, leaving here for New York, where he will remain until Monday. Thence he will visit Philadelphia, and on Wednesday will call on President Coolidge at Washington. On Thursday he will distribute apples in his native city, Pittsburgh, and pass two days at Fort Wayne, where perhaps the largest celebration next to Boston's will be held. He will close the observance of Apple Week there next Saturday.

NATION SHARES WORKERS' GAIN UNDER DRY LAW

Stable Business Absorbs Annually $6,800,000,000 More, Mr. Babson Estimates

PROHIBITION'S EFFECT IS CLEARLY OUTLINED

Statistician Shows How Former Drink Money and New Earnings Benefit Trade

Prohibition figures directly in the prosperity of the United States in at least five fundamentally significant ways, each with far-reaching ramifications, according to Roger W. Babson, founder of Babson's Statistical Organization at Wellesley Hills, Mass., who for the last 25 years has made a business of analyzing American economic conditions. Summarized, these salient benefits are:

1. Approximately $2,000,000,000 which was formerly spent for drink every year is now diverted into genuinely productive commerce and industry.

2. The productive capacity of labor is increased at least 10 per cent. Thereby the earning power of labor is increased to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars annually.

3. This doubly augmented buying power—that is, the money formerly spent for liquor plus the increased earnings of sobriety—is greatly enlarging the markets of new and old lines of constructive business.

4. Likewise, through the larger incomes and the consequently increased buying power a higher standard of living is established.

5. Millions of workingmen have become able to establish a credit and so to enjoy added purchasing power and added comforts of living through credit buying.

Workingman the Chief Gainer

The great direct benefits of prohibition, Mr. Babson emphasized, have been and are to the workingman and his family. Its benefits to the executive side of business, important though they are, have been but a secondary sharing in the immense and general good that the dry law has wrought for the wage earner, he said.

These observations of a man who is both a trained statistician and an experienced practitioner of business as director of several large corporations and one who has before him a variety of facts and figures not available to the casual observer, form a valuable, unbiased, and authentic critique of the economics of prohibition. While the average person is able to see the question only from a localized viewpoint, with the real issue and its effects too often obscured by personal feeling and political propaganda, Mr. Babson has studied the matter from a perspective which takes in its whole scope.

Mr. Babson's analysis of the contributions of prohibition to prosperity gives a specific insight into the manner by which prohibition has added, as Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University said recently, $6,000,000,000 annually in cash values to the business activity and personal well-being of the citizens of the United States.

Where the Money Goes

Of the $2,000,000,000 formerly spent each year for liquor, Mr. Babson estimates that, aside from a very small portion still spent for bootleg liquor, 25 per cent of this money now is being deposited in banks or other savings agencies; that 25 per cent is going into houses, another 25 per cent into automobiles, and the remaining 25 per cent into miscellaneous merchandise. The portion of the $2,000,000,000 annual drink bill which remains undiverted from its former wet channels, Mr. Babson estimates at probably not more than 10 per cent. This would leave approximately $1,800,000,000 to go into the channels of bank savings, housing, automobiles and general merchandise.

To this is to be added the increased earning power of millions of workers and consequently increased buying power of more efficient labor.

"When a man spends $1 for liquor he loses also $4 in efficiency, so that the total waste is really $5," said Mr. Babson. "If you think $4 is a high figure, remember that the average wage of skilled men in this country is $40 a week, and a man losing one day because of drink loses directly more than $6 in wages alone."

By expanding this individual example to the scope of the former aggregate liquor expenditures, one may get a reasonable measure of the total earning power formerly wasted which now is conserved and turned into active saving or buying power. To multiply each dollar of the former $2,000,000,000 annual liquor bill, not by the $4 which Mr. Babson suggests, but for the sake of conservatism, by $2.50 as representing the resultant labor waste from a dollar of drinking, will give $5,000,000,000 as the estimate of earning and buying power now conserved.

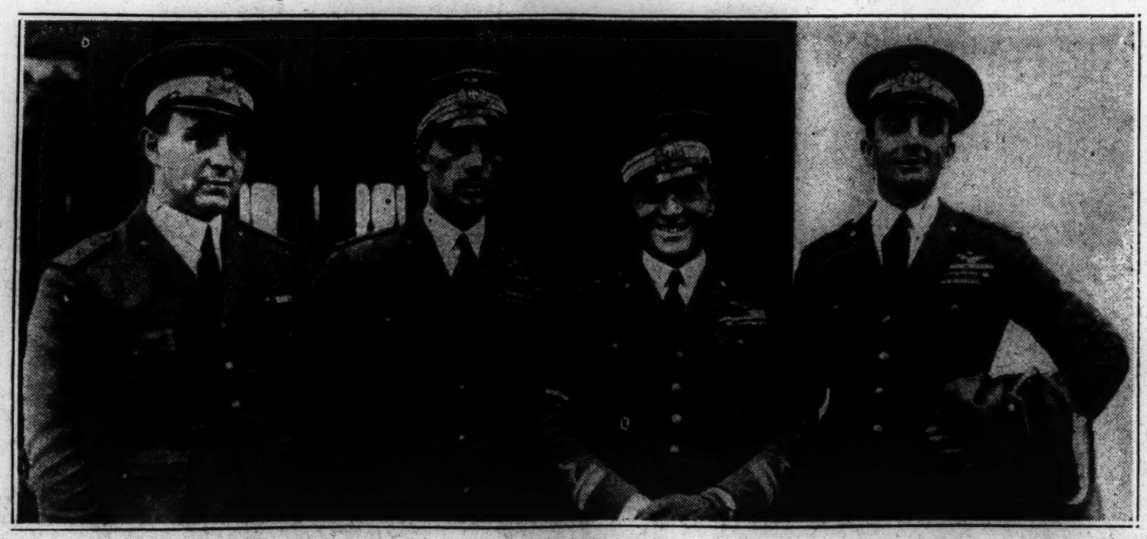
$6,800,000,000 for Better Business

To add this $5,000,000,000 to the $1,800,000,000 withdrawn directly from the channels of liquor gives a total of $6,809,000,000 which, without danger of exaggeration, can be claimed as the dry law's contribution to better business. This figure is sustained by the statement of Professor Fisher's estimate of the economic benefits of prohibition as being at least $6,000,000,000 a year.

Additional importance attaches to this figure when one considers the wide scope of business and industry through which this $6,000,000,000 or more circulates as compared with the narrow and limited circulation

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Swift Italian Fliers to Contend With Americans



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They Will Have Their Own Towering Alps in Memory When Contesting Against the United States Aviators in the Seaplane Races Off Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 11 for the Schneider Cup. They Have Only Recently Arrived in the United States and at Washington Met the American Air Officials. Left to Right, They Are—Capt. G. Guasconi, Capt. Arturo Ferrari, Maj. Mario de Bernadi, Lieut. Adriano Bacula.

Holidays

GREAT events are marked on the calendars of our school years: Armistice Day, Memorial Day, Thanksgiving Day, etc. In commemorating great achievements, why not give thought to their relation to the greater problems before us? Such a plan will be outlined in

Monday's MONITOR

Educational Page

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRANKNESS SEEN AS AMITY BASIS

Britain Penalized for Willingness to Settle Debt, Says General Allen

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Anglo-American relations and the various problems with which they are involved are entering a new phase, as a result of the novel and unexpected turn given their discussion at the dinner in honor of the Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, Lord Bishop of London, by the Washington branch of the English-Speaking Union at the Hotel Willard here.

The change consisted in the breaking away from the usual procedure of cautiously avoiding all controversial topics and the substitution therefor of unflinching recognition of sources of discord, coupled with frank discussion as to how they should be treated.

This new note was first struck in the opening address by Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, the chairman, a soldier who is disposed to say what he thinks and to act as he talks. After making complimentary references to the Bishop and his visit the General drew himself up to his commanding height and said the time had gone by for pleasing platitudes and that the hour had now come for direct dealing with the causes of friction. These he said must be faced and cast out before any substantial progress toward Anglo-American harmony could be achieved.

Discrimination on Debts

General Allen, in elaborating this plea, intimated that the list of these problems might be a lengthy one, but devoted himself mainly to the British debt, pointing out that there was discrimination by the United States in the handling of the different debt questions, whereby the conscientious debtor—Great Britain—was being penalized for its good faith and made to pay at a much higher rate than certain other nations who appeared less ready to come forward and meet their obligations.

General Allen urged that for the sake of America, as well as Great Britain, and in the name of fair play, the people of the United States were under a solemn duty to acquaint themselves with the facts in these cases and insist that justice be done.

The chairman then introduced the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, who, after a statement that the burden and responsibility of maintaining world peace rested upon the English-speaking peoples, and an eloquent tribute to the Lord Bishop of London, introduced him to the assembly.

Bishop Ingram lost no time in winning and disarming his audience with his shrewd and kindly expression and his incisive good humor. He first chaffed his American audience a bit on certain relatively harmless subjects. Why was he here, he asked as if for the audience, and then said that whereas he might be accused of coming over to search for a lost diocese, he had in fact come to bring a Christian message to the youth of the land.

Independence Not Regretted

He had, he said, no regrets as to the outcome of the American Revolution, for it was clearly God's will that this should be an independent nation. "Besides," he added naïvely, "we are glad to be rid of you, for if, at Downing Street at a time of Imperial Conference, we had to have your representatives as well as those from Canada, Australia, and South Africa, it would be too much for us to handle." Then he became serious.

The peace of the world, he said, is clearly God's will. Another war must not be allowed to break out. How was this result to be brought about? The greatest guarantee would be assured by the co-operation of the English-speaking nations. He protested, therefore, against such pessimistic and perhaps irritating utterances as were recently published by an eminent Englishman. "And now," he said, "I am coming to you."

The Lord Bishop had been shocked, he said, to find out to what extent the children of America were being taught, especially in the public schools, to hate England. How could anything like peace and co-operation be enjoyed, he asked, with this sort of propaganda being carried on year in and year out?

It was not his purpose, said the speaker, to ask for any special favors for his country. Let the facts be told, but let them all be told. In this connection he cited the teaching to the effect that British policy toward the colonies had been tyrannical.

Asks Whole Truth

He admitted that certain features of its were open to criticism but pointed out the further fact that the American colonies of Great Britain were far better off than colonies of other nations at that time. This fact, he affirmed ought to be incorporated along with the charges of oppression, but never was.

Returning to the question of peace by Anglo-American co-operation, the bishop asked what method was to be pursued. There were two—one by the bludgeon of military and naval power and the other by getting the nations together as if they were schoolboys working out a plan of self-government. He favored the plan of getting together and talking things over, and for this procedure there was already a piece of machinery ready to hand—the League of Nations.

There was a tendency in this country, he noted, to sneer at the League of Nations. The League of Nations had already stopped five wars. Why, he asked, sneer at anything which was doing God's work in that way? He ventured the opinion that the English speaking peoples should either make full use of the League of Nations or produce something better.

The subject of debts was barely touched upon by the guest of honor. He assured his audience that Great Britain would never "ask" to be released. He felt, however, that Americans ought to know just what it was costing the people of Great Britain to make the payments. Taxes had to be so high that throughout the whole country people most of whom had lost sons in the war were now "selling their homes" in order to help pay the debt to America. He asked Americans to give some thought to these circumstances when considering the question.

???

(1) How is the Oriental rug industry being commercialized? —*Household Page*

(2) How may "submerged combustion" revolutionize industry? —*World News Page*

(3) Who was styled the world's greatest optimist? —*In the Lighter Vein*

(4) What mysterious circular is repudiated by the Monitor? —*Editorial Page*

(5) Why should Sir Harry Lauder's farewell tours continue? —*Arts Page*

(6) What important air line is being planned by Germans? —*World News Page*

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

Y.M.C.A. PROVIDES $4,000,000 BUDGET

National Council Votes an Amount for Work at Home and Abroad

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—More than $4,000,000 was voted as a budget for Y. M. C. A. work at home and abroad during the coming year by the association's national council in session here. These funds are to supplement the money raised on the various countries for the support of local association activities. More than half of the national council's new budget is apportioned to the foreign division.

The 1927 budget was declared a victory for those who opposed retrenchment. It is practically the same as that of 1926 although the actual figure, $4,084,715.51 is less. It is felt, however that this year's budget will not require modification as the drive for funds progresses, as was the case last year.

For carrying on work in other countries a total of $2,248,270 was allotted. The home division received $1,449,663. The general board of the association was given $298,203. The personnel division got $98,677.

Maintenance of Christian relations with national Y. M. C. A. councils of other lands "transcending whatever strains may trouble other areas of international life," was called "a major objective of the council," in a resolution adopted. The purpose of the council to continue the fullest practical measure of co-operation with foreign Y. M. C. A. units will remain unabated, the statement added.

Steps to raise the standards of secretaryship were recommended to improve association work in the United States. A resolution empowered the personnel division to "press every means of raising the educational level of the secretaryship, including both higher standards for new entrants and provision for the growth of those in the work." College and university centers should be used wherever possible for continuation training, the resolution advised, recommending that a study be made of the standards of professional education for secretaries be made.

Far too many men work into the position of secretary without collegiate training, declared Dr. W. D. Weatherford, president of the Southern Y. M. C. A., Nashville, Tenn. Higher standards for the position would result in attracting bigger men into the service, he held.

A resolution inviting the world alliance of Y. M. C. A. to hold its next conference in the United States in 1930 was approved.

ARBITRAL PLAN TRADE PEACE AID

(Continued from Page 1)

tracts; Silk Association of America; American Wholesale Coal Association; National Wholesale Grocers Association; National Jewelers Board of Trade; National Hay Association, Inc.; National Petroleum Marketers Association; National Boot & Shoe Manufacturers Association; National Wholesale Lumber Association; United Women's Wear League of America; Wholesale Dress Manufacturers Association, Inc., and hundreds of others.

These organizations have united with the American Arbitration Association in an effective scheme to make the United States a vast domain of commercial peace, an example to the world of unity, harmony and economy in everyday business relations.

Behind this movement fraught with world-wide consequences are the great industrial and financial leaders of the United States. The new head of the association, Anson W. Burchard, is one of the leaders in the electrical industry.

Mr. Rea, formerly head of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, are working to establish more harmonious relations between the common carriers and the vast army of shippers.

Mr. Rosenwald is the leader in commercial peace for the mail order business; Mr. Simon for the retail clothing trade; Mr. Warburg and Mr. McRoberts for the bankers and the financial institutions; Mr. Post for sugar; and Mr. Eastman, president of the Merchants' Association of New York, for food organizations. They occupy positions in key industries, trades and mercantile enterprises of the Nation's business activities.

Behind these and other industrial leaders stands the United States Government. Herbert Hoover, Secretary, and the Deparment of Commerce are actively supporting commercial arbitration. The Department of Agriculture and the Pan-American Union also are co-operating with the association. Governmental collaboration in the development of arbitration is assured.

Colleges Lending Aid

Supporting these active workers is that of the country's major universities. Sixteen of these educational institutions are collaborating with the association in arbitral surveys of the states. Fellowships in universities have been established for this purpose and for the study and teaching of arbitral procedure. A council of 25 educational leaders directs this work.

These varied agencies are moving forward in orderly procession to bring every trade dispute in the United States to an arbitral tribunal for immediate, economical adjustment; to relieve the congested dockets of the United States and state courts; to banish for the business man the worry and expense of litigation, to preserve his capital and enable him to devote himself freely with increased resources to the development of new business.

Operations of the association's arbitral tribunal prove the effectiveness of the system. In the past nine months 233 disputes were handled. Of these 114 were adjusted without formal proceedings. Arbitration promotes conciliation. The remaining 119 cases, involving $478,000, were arbitrated at an average cost of $20.50 or an average of one-half of 1 per cent of the amount involved. These 119 cases required 130 hearings and the services of 151 arbitrators who gave their time without compensation. Each of 106 of the cases were disposed of in one hearing. The maximum number of hearings for a case was four.

Impressive Records Set

The Grain Dealers' National Association has handled more than 1200 disputes. The American Spice Trade Association disposes of 100 cases every year; the Silk Association of America or from 40 to 50; and the National American Wholesale Lumber Association settled cases involving $500,000 last year; the National Wholesale Grocers' Association adjusted 94 disputes and the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, and the Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association handled 11,887 complaints involving $2,542,544. These are only a few of the national trade associations demonstrating daily throughout the United States the application of arbitration to the business needs of the Nation.

No trade or business need lack for arbitrators. The association has a panel of more than 1000 arbitrators in New York alone ready to serve. Hundreds of trade organizations have panels of arbitrators adequate for all demands. Business men have their disputes adjusted by business men in their own trade. Technical knowledge, expert opinion given freely and hearings untrammeled by legal forms and limitations are at their command.

The United States Arbitration Act established the American arbitral policy and procedure. New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Oregon have effective laws providing for the settlement of existing and future disputes, and making an agreement to arbitrate irrevocable. In some 40 other states the arbitral practice varies from these. The association has prepared a model bill which will be introduced into the legislatures of these states this winter, in an attempt to obtain legislation establishing uniform arbitration laws throughout the Nation.

BOSTON'S GIRL SCOUTS ACTIVE

Exchange Greetings With British Guides—Training Classes Formed

Following a summer spent in England and Scotland, carrying to the Girl Guides there the greetings of Boston Girl Scouts, Mrs. Wheaton Byers, commissioner of the Boston council of that organization, has returned home and is making plans for an active winter among Boston Scouts. Sailing on June 12, Mrs. Byers took with her three large dolls, dressed by local Scouts in correct imitation of the Scout uniform, even to the Girl Scout smile.

One of these, prepared by Boston Scouts, she presented to the Girl Guides of Boston, Eng., another was taken from Dorchester Scouts to Dorchester (Eng.) Guides, and the third was sent by a troop in Mattapan, composed entirely of Scotch girls, to the Girl Guides of Edinburgh.

At Boston, Eng., Mrs. Byers says, the presentation of her doll was made a truly formal affair, the 150 Girl Guides standing at attention on the parade ground, near the cathedral, while a Mrs. Spaulding, district commissioner for Lincolnshire, received the doll. In return, the Boston Girl Guides sent to the Boston Girl Scouts a fine etching of the Boston Cathedral, with a silver plaque attached to it, carrying the friendly greetings of the one organization to the other.

The Edinburgh Guides sent back to America a piece of embroidery, made by them, which had recently won first prize at the Highlands Agricultural Show that spring.

Mrs. Byers said the gifts from the Greater Boston Scouts caused genuine pleasure, and served very effectually to knit more closely together the two great branches of one international sisterhood.

For Boston, Mass., this coming winter, Mrs. Byers is planning to strengthen the movement with new leaders and expert training. The movement is growing at so rapid a rate that Mrs. Byers has sent out a call for 50 volunteers to act as troop captains and lieutenants, and has arranged a course of training to prepare these new leaders for their tasks. This course will start Nov. 15 at the Abraham Lincoln School on Arlington Street.

Similar courses are being arranged by Miss Edith Sinnett, Girl Scout director of metropolitan Boston, to take place in Malden, at the Public Library, and in Brookline at the Winthrop School.

These courses are open not only to Scout leaders but to prospective leaders and anyone interested in the Girl Scout movement. Registration for them is going on at the headquarters of the movement, 36 Newbury Street.

INJUSTICE OF MAINE AID LAW POINTED OUT

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 30 (AP)—The injustice of the state law that deprives an unfortunate citizen of his right of franchise and gives him the status of a pauper because he has received trifling aid, was pointed out by the retiring president, John P. Deering of Saco, at the concluding session of the State Social Workers here this afternoon. He also advocated the abolishment of city and town poorhouses and establishment of county institutions.

The association voted to seek the co-operation of state and county bar associations looking to free legal aid to worthy persons without funds when occasion arises. State recognition of the association will be sought at the coming session of the legislature.

EGYPTIANS MAY CUT OUTPUT OF COTTON

CAIRO, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Egyptian Government announces that it will place before Parliament a new law, which will affect Europeans and Egyptians alike, limiting Egypt's cotton acreage to one-third of normal for three years. The bill will be submitted to Parliament early in the forthcoming session and after its passage it is announced it will be strictly enforced.

"Since the decline in the price of cotton," says a communiqué issued here, "the Government decided to make advances to cotton growers under certain conditions, but after closely watching the market it has decided the best means to meet the situation is by limitation of acreage.

"Though the Government had declared to Parliament that it had no intention to have recourse in limitation in 1927, it has been obliged by numerous demands from various quarters, from members of Parliament themselves, to go back on their intention. The Government therefore has prepared a project of law providing for limitation not only in 1927, but during the three years from 1927 to 1929. The Government has decided to send the law to the General Assembly and the Court of Appeal for approval, so the dispositions will be applicable to Egyptians and Europeans alike."

TORCHLIGHT PARADE IN VERMONT CAMPAIGN

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 30 (AP)—Winding up the governorship campaign in the State the Republicans held a rally here last night at which Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur was the speaker.

The affair was preceded by an old-fashioned torchlight parade the first seen here in 30 years in which many women marched and carried lights. Secretary Wilbur reviewed Republican accomplishments and pleaded for the continuance of the protective tariff.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, possibly with showers tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; fresh easterly winds, shifting to westerly Sunday.

Southern New England: Probably showers tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; fresh southeast shifting to northwest winds.

Northern New England: Probably showers tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh south winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	40	Memphis	62
Atlantic City	56	Montreal	42
Boston	50	Nantucket	54
Buffalo	46	New Orleans	72
Calgary	40	New York	56
Charleston	62	Philadelphia	58
Chicago	44	Pittsburgh	52
Denver	34	Portland, Me.	42
Des Moines	34	Portland, Ore.	48
Eastport	44	San Francisco	54
Galveston	68	St. Louis	44
Hatteras	60	St. Paul	24
Helena	32	Seattle	46
Jacksonville	68	Tampa	68
Kansas City	44	Washington	54
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:02 p. m.; Sunday, 7:38 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:11 p. m.

Bird Protection Program Calls for $1,000,000 Fund

Congress Will Be Asked to Improve and Provide Refuge Sites in 11 States

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Congress will be asked to expend a sum aggregating possibly $1,000,000 for the conservation of wild bird life in the 11 western states, according to Dr. Edward W. Nelson, chief of the Biological Survey of Washington who is in California completing a tour of inspection of districts where the mortality of wild birds has been greatest. Dr. Nelson is charged with the administration of the migratory bird treaty between Canada and the United States.

Three districts need special attention, he says. There are the Bear River marshes in Northern Utah, Malheur Lake in Eastern Oregon and the Tule Lake and Lower Klamath Lake areas in Northern California. These areas have been the few in which birds could find refuge in large numbers during the breeding season. In recent years, however, alkali and kindred poisons have become so prevalent as to endanger the lives of wild life.

Dr. Nelson says that these areas must be dealt with through federal legislation since they supply most of the wild birds for the western states.

The problem common to all these areas is to impound sufficient water during the winter months to insure a fresh supply during the dry summer months. The Bear River marshes are well suited for this development. There is available for this purpose in the region 150,000 square miles of government land which can be reclaimed for wild birds at a cost of $300,000. The need is said to be urgent for such a project under federal supervision.

Malheur Lake shows a yearly decrease of water, according to Dr. Nelson. In 1925 the lake shrunk and this year it is one-tenth the size a year ago. The alkali content is not so high here and engineers have devised a way for drilling artesian wells to keep up a flow of fresh water.

Klamath Lake is said to be greatly in need of attention, following negative results of a reclamation project. Conservationists of California are intent on raising a fund for a topographical and contour survey of the Lower Klamath lake bed. Conflict with land owners will be avoided. However, the survey is expected to show in detail facts already educed by the United States Bureau of Reclamation, which says: "The land in the Lower Klamath region drain is of two kinds, a peat soil and the lake bed land composed of a claylike soil. This soil when soaked with water has the consistency of jelly, and is incapable of supporting the weight of a man, and when dry the character of horn, forming a hard crust."

The peat land area, partially proved as agricultural land, has been swept by fire repeatedly since the first fire in 1924. The present fire area is in excess of 10,000 acres, leaving a bed of smoldering ashes which occur to a depth of five to six feet and now rendered even of questionable value as a bird refuge if flooded.

Dr. Nelson says the Reclamation Bureau has assured him that the serious situation at Tulie Lake, where the mortality of water fowl is very high, is to be remedied by impounding additional water in Clear Lake for more extensive irrigation in the Tule Lake District. This, he says, would supply sufficient fresh water to meet the crisis permanently for wild fowl in this sector.

GENERAL ELECTRIC HEADS AT BRIDGEPORT

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 30 (AP)—General Electric Company officials, including most of the board of directors, paid a visit of inspection to the Bridgeport plant yesterday, the first the board has made as a body at the branch here. The board, which usually holds its meetings in New York had its regular session at the plant. Owen D. Young, chairman of the board, presided.

Accompanied by officials of the New Haven Road, the company officials came to Bridgeport by special train from New York, the various methods of electrical transportation being demonstrated on the way. Directors were much impressed by the motor generation type of electric locomotive, which embodies the main advantages of direct and alternating current types.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lecture, "The Art of Listening to Music," by John O'Shea, Boston Public Library, 7.

Fourth annual Halloween Uarty, Community Service of Boston, old stone quarry, Purgatory Swamp, East Dedham, South Station, 6:30.

Halloween night, Boston Square and Compass Club, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

Fourth annual Hallowe'en Party of Boston Commandery, Repertory Hall, Repertory Theater, dinner 6.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra 8:15.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Hollis—"The Wisdom Tooth," 8:15.
Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:15.
Park—"Craig's Wife," 8:15.
Plymouth—"The Butter and Egg Man," 8:15.
Repertory—"The Lady From the Sea," 8:15.
Tremont—"The Last of Mrs. Cheyney," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Free public lectures on Christian Science by members of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., in Mystic Theater, Pleasant Street, 3:30; under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Fall River, by W. Stuart Booth, C. S. B., in Temple Hall, New Masonic Building, 3:30; under the auspices of The Mother Church, by Frank Bell, C. S. B., in Milton Town Hall near corner Canton Avenue and White Street, Milton, 3 p. m., in Highland Club Hall, Center Street, West Roxbury, 8.

Address, "The New Generation and the Old Faiths," by Norman Angell, Communitl Church of Boston, Symphony Hall, 10:45.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 1 to 4.

Address, "Waging World Peace," by D. Elton Trueblood, Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A., 4:30.

Free public walk through Arnold Arboretum, George Merrill, guide, Forest Hills gate, 3.

Address, "The Common Sense of the Philippine Question," by Vicente Villamin, Ford Hall Forum, 7:30.

Talk on aspects of painting and sculpture of hands by Henry L. Seaver, Museum of Fine Arts, 3:30.

Illustrated lecture, "El Kahireh, King Fuad's Capital," by Dr. John C. Bowker, Boston Public Library, 3:30.

Banquet and entertainment, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Boston City Club, 6:30.

Masonic Sunday exercises, auspices of Boston Square and Compass Club, services at the First Baptist Church, corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Street, meeting at 448 Beacon Street, 10.

Community dinner, auspices of the Federated Jewish Charities, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—The English Singers, 3:30.
Mechanics Building—Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, 3:15.
Copley Theater—J. Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon, 8:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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New Englanders Whose Inventions Have Revolutionized Industry
Number 6 of a Series of Historical Sketches
The Houghton Idea—The Department Store
S. S. Houghton One of the Founders
In a small country store, typical of New England rural districts, where a customer would occasionally stroll in for a jug of molasses and a few yards of calico and spend the rest of the day sitting around swapping stories with other customers, there was employed an energetic young man whose name was later to be a household word throughout New England.
As he worked—early and late—he dreamed of becoming a great merchant, of going to a large city, of founding a country store on a large scale, a store which would carry many different kinds of merchandise under one roof—a department store.
At length, with the determination characteristic of a New England Yankee, Samuel S. Houghton left the little store in Lebanon, New Hampshire, without money, but with an idea, and started for New Bedford, Massachusetts, the home of his sister, who was the wife of Roland H. Macy, a sea captain with a considerable fortune. Mr. Houghton convinced his brother-in-law of the soundness of his idea and the two men went to New York and founded the R. H. Macy department store—the first of its kind in the country and now one of the largest. Mr. Houghton in telling associates of later years said, "The Macy business at that time was not big enough for two of us so I decided to return to Boston, firm in my conviction that the same kind of a store would be equally successful here."
• • • • • • • • • • • •
It is a crisp November day in 1872. We have come down town to see the ruins of the great Boston fire. As we turn from School Street into Tremont, we see a string of cooking utensils dangling from the roof of the old Pavilion Hotel and clanking in the breeze to attract the passers by. Cloaks and shoes are hanging in the doorway—and everything from shawls to notions and flowers fill the windows.
What! The Pavilion Hotel turned into a store? Certainly! This is Houghton & Dutton—the new kind of store that everyone is talking about. They call it a department store because it carries most very kind of home furnishings in addition to dry goods.
Is it the same S. S. Houghton who has been in business on Hanover Street since 1843 and who had several other stores in Boston? Yes, and he has entered into partnership with Benjamin F. Dutton, who has conducted a wholesale establishment on Summer Street for some years.
• • • • • • • • • • • •
This new department store—the second in the United States—was a success from the start and Mr. Houghton, during a lifetime when many wonderful inventions were given to civilization, proved the value of his idea—his invention, if you please—his department store, and lived to see his plan adopted by enterprising merchants throughout the world, including several older stores in Boston which had previously been purely dry goods establishments.
B. F. Dutton One of the Founders
Today Houghton & Dutton Company, still controlled by the family of the founders, grown to nearly one hundred departments, is the most complete department store in New England. The ideals of the two sturdy New Englanders who founded this great business are the guiding policy today.
Beginning on Monday, we celebrate the 54th Anniversary of our existence as a department store. We are, of course, celebrating with merchandise values. The Sunday papers of Boston will contain several pages and then will tell of only a small part of the savings prepared for the first day.
HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.
Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed

NEW PROPOSALS TO END STRIKE

British Miners Draw Up Fresh Terms–Temporary Settlements Suggested

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 30—The miners' delegate conference is to reassemble here next Thursday to discuss new proposals for ending the coal stoppage. These proposals were drafted here by the Miners Federation executive committee comprising 20 members after a prolonged conference with five representatives of the Trade Union Congress (the central organization supported by 3,000,000 railwaymen, engineers, dock workers and other laborers) who had been urging the miners to make terms.

The discussions were interrupted in the course of the meeting for a Trade Union Congress deputation to visit Downing Street, where Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer received it on behalf of the Government. The proposals are for work to be resumed upon temporary settlements to be made independently in each district such settlements to be reopened within a few months in order to bring them within the framework of a national agreement.

They are hedged in with limitations and reservations not fully stated and are regarded doubtfully by the owners who mistrust anything in the nature of "a temporary patched-up peace." The trade union leaders, on the other hand, see in them "a real step to peace," and claim they fulfill the conditions of the demand made by Mr. Churchill last Wednesday when he asked the miners for some offer which the Government could "indorse and carry forward, irrespective of the opinions of the owners."

The miners' executive committee will leave London today to discuss the new situation with the district organizations, but will reassemble here on Tuesday, preliminary to laying its proposals before Thursday's delegate conference.

In the meanwhile 7000 more men have gone back to the pits upon the owners' terms and the Government announces a new system of coal rationing, under which the fortnightly supply that each British household has hitherto been permitted to purchase is to be doubled from next Friday.

Leader Appeals to Soviets

By Wireless

MOSCOW, Oct. 30—The British miners' secretary, Arthur T. Cook, has sent the following telegram to the Soviet Trade Union Council: "Situation here entirely desperate. Workers in some regions returned to work as result of actual famine Greatest gratitude for your help Further financial help indispensable quickly to save situation."

Responding to this appeal the Trade Union Council sent an additional 1,000,000 rubles to the miners while the Red Trade Union International has issued an appeal to its affiliated organizations to do their utmost to aid the miners.

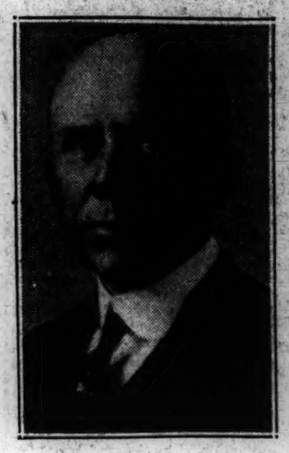
Dutch Coal Supplies Ample

By Wireless

THE HAGUE, Oct. 30—Interpellated in the first Chamber regarding the coal supplies, which are causing unrest owing to the British strike, the Minister of Waterways, M. H. Van Der Vegte, denied that there was an industrial shortage. The production of the Dutch mines was sufficient. There was no reason whatever for the prohibition of export. The domestic supplies are even larger than in former years.

Maine Republicans Who Seek Senatorial Nomination

LOUIS A. JACK



PERCIVAL P. BAXTER

HODGDON C. BUZZELL

PRESIDENT PUTS BAN ON REPORTS

Disclaims Efforts in State Campaigns, Especially in Illinois

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—To guard against any misinterpretation of his stand in state elections, especially with regard to the Illinois situation, President Coolidge has authorized a statement that he is not responsible for press reports purporting to put him on record for or against outstanding nominees.

The President has taken an active hand in the Massachusetts contest in behalf of Senator Butler, but it is felt at the White House that such action cannot be regarded as an "intrusion" into state affairs because the President is a voter of Massachusetts. Neither in Illinois nor in any other state can the Republican candidates expect direct aid from the President, it was made plain.

The statement issued at the White House was as follows:

"For obvious reasons it has to be the policy of President Coolidge to assume no responsibility for press reports as to his position on public questions made without official sanction. He has given no interview, made no statement, taken no position and expressed no attitude for the purpose of influencing the choice of United States Senator in Illinois."

The statement of the President's intention to maintain a neutral attitude in the Smith-Brennan-Magill contest was occasioned by press dispatches to the effect that he disapproved of the regular Republican, Frank L. Smith, because he had received funds from the Insull Political War Chest.

The President and Mrs. Coolidge will leave the White House on Monday night, arriving in Northampton early on election day. After casting their ballots at the town hall they will receive their fellow townsmen at a hurried reception, and will return to the White House in time to receive the early election returns.

At the election two years ago, it was recalled by the President's spokesman, Mr. Coolidge was prevented from casting his ballot in person because of a scheduled radio address on the eve of election day. Four years ago, he voted in Northampton on the conclusion of a speaking trip in West Virginia. A very enthusiastic political rally at Huntington, W. Va., was followed by an "unfortunate election" from the Republican standpoint, it was recalled somewhat humorously by the spokesman.

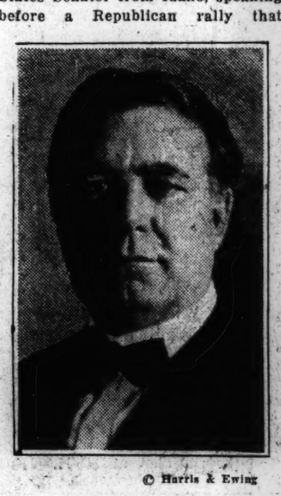
In view of recent press reports referring to his Northampton home as belonging to Mrs. Goodhue, mother of Mrs. Coolidge, the President desired to reassure the residents of that city that the home is still owned by him, and that he still has his legal residence there, it was stated at the White House.

Not only the President, but all his Cabinet with the exception of Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, who voted by mail, will be away from the capital on election day. The members of the Cabinet have gone home to vote or are "on the road," making political speeches, it was stated.

SENATOR BORAH UPHOLDS TARIFF

Idaho Leader Speaker in New Hampshire Campaign

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 30 (Special)—William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, speaking before a Republican rally that packed the Strand Theater last night, denounced the World Court and the attempts to tear down the tariff barriers of the United States and closed with an appeal for the sanctity of the ballot box.



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WILLIAM E. BORAH

Referring to elections in which great sums were spent, the Idaho Senator said that the country is now face to face with the problem of whether it can keep clean the American ballot box.

"When we come to meet that issue in the coming sessions of Congress it will require exceptional courage," he declared. "The man who hasn't that courage cannot meet the issue.

The audience gave him applause when he asserted: "I believe in party politics, but I believe first in the Government of the United States." Party consideration will find no favor with him, he declared, where there are instances of corruption.

"I believe in keeping the road to power open to the poor boy as well as the man with wealth," the Senator continued. "If it takes $2,000,000 to become a senator, what must the poor boy think of advancement? The Government belongs to the people and not to the men who have money."

STATE LAUNDRY MEN DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Open Forum Held at Meeting in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 30 (Special)—An open forum on problems of laundry operation opened the second day of the joint convention of Massachusetts and Connecticut laundry owners' associations today. Lewis B. Allyn of Westfield laboratories told of suggestions brought out in a survey as to causes of mysterious injury to colored goods passing through the wet wash in winter. Elizabeth McDonald of Boston University was an afternoon speaker discussing laundry problems from the angle of the housewife.

H. O. Forrest of Massachusetts Institute of Technology told yesterday afternoon of engineering and chemical service work done in Massachusetts laundries and research work in the same connection in "Tech" laboratories. This work is being done by M. I. T. for the laundry owners for the purpose of enabling them to give more intelligent and better service. Problems that seem to call for textile research are referred to the institute's textile department.

Thus far, Mr. Forrest said, these studies have been confined to laundries in Massachusetts, but it is intended to carry the work into Connecticut. The work has been in progress since October, 1924, and it is expected that the material will soon be in shape to enable a report to be made. It is hoped that these studies may lead to a permanent alliance of the laundry owners with the Society of Chemical Engineering for research purposes.

Following the address of Mr. Forrest, Forrest I. Neal of Quincy, president of the Massachusetts association, spoke on the troubles of the laundries in relation to defects in fabrics, poor weaving, cheap dyes, "loading" of fabrics with chemicals and contact of clothing with chemicals. The point was stressed that if articles were of good materials, well woven and colored with fast dyes, the owners need not fear sending them to the laundry.

A textile exhibit making graphic illustration of such points has been set up for the benefit of the convention members.

OLEO CAMPAIGN COSTS $140,000

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—More than $140,000 has been spent in California election campaign for and against a proposal to impose a 2-cent tax on every pound of oleomargarine produced for sale within the State.

MAINE IS READY FOR SENATE PRIMARY

Republicans Have Four Candidates for Nomination

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 30 (Special)—Maine is ready for the special primary on Monday for the nomination of candidates for the United States Senate. There are four candidates in the Republican Party and one in the Democratic Party. The four Republicans are Percival P. Baxter of Portland, Arthur R. Gould of Presque Isle, Louis A. Jack of Lisbon and Hodgdon C. Buzzell of Belfast. Fulton J. Redman of Ellsworth is the Democratic candidate. The special election will come on Nov. 29.

All five of the candidates are well known in Maine, all having served prominently in political or commercial fields. The total vote is expected to reach 45,000 to 50,000.

Ex-Governor Baxter served five terms in the Maine Legislature before he became Governor. Mr. Buzzell served four terms in the Legislature and at one time was president of the Senate. Mr. Gould served one term in the Maine Senate, while Mr. Jack was formerly president of the State Board of Trade.

MICHIGAN IDEAL TOLD TO ALUMNI

(Continued from Page 1)

"hinges on the graduates of the schools of higher learning."

Mortimer E. Cooley, dean of the College of Engineering, who referred to the fact that he and Mr. Denby were shipmates during the Spanish-American War, took the place assigned on the program to Senator Royal S. Copeland, who was unable to be present. Professor Mortimer referred to the cosmopolitan registry of Michigan, and said there could be no greater force for universal peace than this institution of students from all over the world who were thrown together on one campus.

The 100-piece University of Michigan band accompanied the delegation and gave concerts as the party visited various exposition buildings.

Presentation of the Michigan state flag took place at Slate Roof House, old High Street, in the afternoon. Mason P. Rumsey, president of the Alumni Association, presented the flag to Mrs. George Horace Lorimer, chairman of the State's committee.

QUEEN WILL NOT VISIT CALIFORNIA

Rumanian Sovereign Entertains on Train—Correspondents Make Present

QUEEN MARIE'S TRAIN, En route to Winnipeg, Oct. 30 (AP)—The United States again will take up the role of host to Queen Marie and other members of the Rumanian royal party tomorrow, to keep it throughout the remainder of the continental tour, except for a few hours, which will be spent in Vancouver on Nov. 5.

Winnipeg, the party's destination since it left Ottawa Thursday midnight, will be reached tonight, and St. Paul, the next American stop, will be reached Sunday afternoon. Queen Marie expects to attend services at a Rumanian church in St. Paul, and Prince Nicolas and his sister Princess Ileana also are looking forward to spending some of the day in Minneapolis.

Prince Nicolas will be taken through a flour mill, a trip much more to his liking than making the rounds of official functions, and unless Princess Ileana decides to go with her brother, she may play a few games of tennis.

Queen Marie had another day of rest in prospect after her birthday anniversary yesterday which she celebrated in an informal manner as host to her party and friends on the train at lunch. At Her Majesty's table was Col. John H. Carroll, host to the Queen on the tour, Col. Walter V. Shipley, general passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and C. K. Howard, representing Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways.

Soon after breakfast the correspondents were called to the Queen's car to receive her thanks for a gold writing set given by them as emblematic of their craft and as a memento of her own writings in this country.

Announcement was made on the train that the Queen had definitely decided that she would be unable to visit California and the southwest on this tour. The original California branch of the trip was cancelled when railroads there refused to join the others in a plan to move the special train for a nominal charge, but recently efforts have been made to reinstate the schedule.

Thanksgiving Proclamation

By the President of the United States

AS A nation and as individuals, we have passed another twelve months in the favor of the Almighty. He has smiled upon our fields and they have brought forth plentifully; business has prospered; industries have flourished, and labor has been well employed. While sections of our country have been visited by disaster, we have been spared any great national calamity or pestilential visitation. We are blessed among the nations of the earth.

Our moral and spiritual life has kept measure with our material prosperity. We are not unmindful of the gratitude we owe to God for His watchful care which has pointed out to us the ways of peace and happiness; we should not fail in our acknowledgment of the divine favor which has bestowed upon us so many blessings. Neither should we be forgetful of those among us who, through stress of circumstances, are less fortunately placed, but by deeds of charity make our acknowledgement more acceptable in His sight.

Therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the 25th day of November, next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, and I recommend that on that day the people shall cease from their daily work, and in their homes or in their accustomed places of worship, devoutly give thanks to the Almighty for the many and great blessings they have received, and seek His guidance that through good deeds and brotherly love they may deserve a continuance of His favor.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the United States.

Done at the City of Washington, this 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and fifty-first.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW, Acting Secretary of State.

REICHSWEHR CASE CONTINUES

Evidence in Military Prosecution Regarded in Berlin as "Most Unpleasant"

By Wireless

BERLIN, Oct. 30—Further details of the co-operation of the Reichswehr and the former so-called Black Reichswehr, a secret organization, were revealed in the course of the trial against Lieut. Paul Schulz, one of the leaders of the Black Reichswehr in Küstrin and his assitants. When, for instance, students wished to join the Black Reichswehr during their vacation, Lieutenant Schulz said they would come to him and he would send them to various posts with the knowledge of the Reichswehr authorities.

In another instance, he said, they were enrolled by the Reichswehr itself. Lieutenant Schulz also declared that he often came to Küstrin to see whether the orders of the Reichswehr authorities were being carried out. These statements are regarded here as most unpleasant, in view of the present negotiations with the Allies regarding the Reich's disarmament.

Considerable attention is now also being paid to the recommendation made by Paul Löbe, chairman of the Reichstag, that only government officials should participate in selecting of men to replace the soldiers leaving the Reichswehr. At present this very important task is solely in the hands of the officers, and it is contended that they only enroll anti-Republicans. If the Republic spends a considerable amount of money every year for maintaining an army of volunteers—this year it spent 480,000,000 marks—the Vossische Zeitung writes, then it can demand that these volunteers are not opposed to the Republic.

SCULPTOR TO VISIT AMERICA

By Wireless

THE HAGUE, Oct. 30—The Dutch sculptor, Van Den Eynde, designer of the monument presented by the Holland America Foundation to New York in commemoration of the tercentenary, sailed on the steamship Volendam to assist in its erection.

DRAMATIC EXHIBITION GIVEN OF BRITAIN'S NAVAL POWER

Dominion Premiers and Delegates to Imperial Conference Witness Fleet Maneuvers

PORTLAND, Eng., Oct. 30 (AP)—A dramatic exhibition of Great Britain's naval power was given off Portland today for the edification of the Dominion Premiers and other delegates to the Imperial Conference.

Embarking here on the flagship Revenge, they were held enthralled for five hours by the firing of the big guns, torpedo attacks, and fleet maneuvers simulating all the phases of naval warfare.

A few minutes after the Revenge left Portland, submarines were diving to periscope depth, and aircraft were launched for reconnoitering. The Revenge, with her paravanes out, passed through mine fields, while destroyers formed a screen ahead.

The paravane, a device used in the last war for attacking submerged submarines, is also employed in protecting vessels against mines and for cutting up hostile mine fields.

Submarines then launched an attack on the Revenge, while destroyers countered with depth charges.

After she had been at sea two hours, the Revenge sighted the cruiser screen in front of the Atlantic fleet. The fleet then deployed into line of battle. The battle cruiser squadron, with a total of 20 15-inch guns, turned its fire on a towed target.

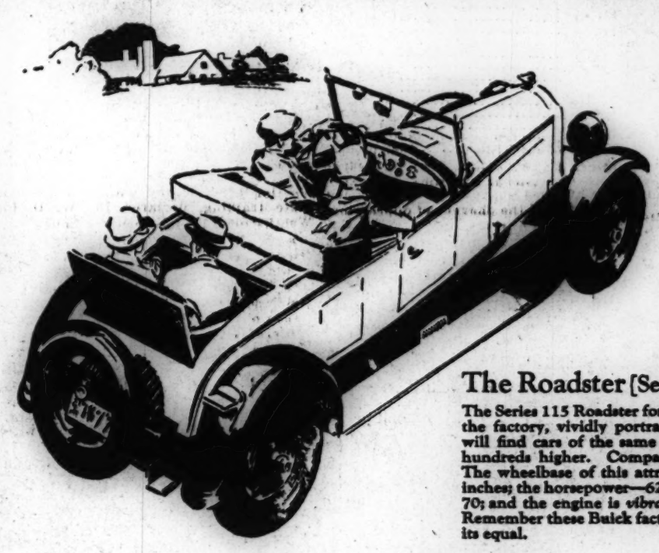
The fifth destroyer flotilla delivered a torpedo attack against the whole fleet. The vessels then formed in line for the return to the harbor.

Although the delegates did not see as many ships in action as did those to the last conference, three years ago, they were treated to an exhibition such as is rarely seen by landsmen.

The nationality of women married to aliens is one of the difficult problems being considered by the nationality committee of the conference. This committee, like the others of the conference, was busily engaged throughout yesterday, there being no meeting of the conference proper.

Seemingly the nationality committee is encountering divergence of opinion. The proposal has been made that a British girl marrying an alien should have the right to retain her British nationality, but inquiries have shown that this would entail unexpected complications.

The Canadian representatives on the committee are understood to be putting forward a proposal which they hope will remove the nationality difficulties in the case of a Canadian girl marrying an American. No details of the proposal have been divulged.



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5 Passenger Sport Touring	(Model 25)	1225	5 Passenger 4-Door Sedan (Model 47)	1495	4 Passenger Sport Roadster	(Model 54)	1495
2 Passenger Coupe	(Model 26)	1195			4 Passenger Country Club Coupe	(Model 54c)	1765
4 Passenger Country Club Coupe	(Model 26c)	1275	4 Passenger Coupe (Model 48)	1465	5 Passenger Sport Touring	(Model 55)	1525
5 Passenger 4-Door Sedan	(Model 27)	1295			5 Passenger Coupe	(Model 58)	1850
4 Passenger Coupe	(Model 28)	1275					

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BOSTON TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

Boston to Spend $6,674,000 on Street Work During Year

Public Works Department Expects to Make Record by Finishing 46 New Thoroughfares

Street building in Boston this fiscal year will cost $6,674,000, of which $1,000,000 will be spent on newly accepted streets, according to James H. Sullivan, commissioner of public works, who today said that this year's construction of newly accepted thoroughfares will outdistance all previous records. In the 12 months ending Aug. 1, 1927, the Public Works Department will have finished 46 new streets besides 13 carried over from 1924 and 1925.

In addition to the $1,000,000 for newly accepted streets, the city is spending $1,000,000 for maintenance which includes repairs and repaving, etc., a special appropriation authorized by the Legislature not to exceed $2,250,000 for the Dock Square development, $1,200,000 plus 10 per cent in taxes for Kneeland Street and the same amount for Tremont Street from Stuart Street to Arlington Square.

Among the street maintenance projects is a $100,000 repaving job on Medford Street, Charlestown, from the Chelsea Bridge to Main Street, about a mile in length, to be started at once, Mayor Nichols announced following an interview with a delegation of Charlestown manufacturers headed by City Councilman Thomas H. Green.

Work Called Urgent

The street is in wretched condition, the Mayor said, and added that he felt the work is urgent at this time. The thoroughfare has not been repaved completely in the last 40 years. It will require 6800 yards of block granite paving, 20,000 yards of reinforced concrete pavement, 4300 feet of artificial sidewalks, and 10,000 feet of edgestone to be reset. Curbing costs $2.15 a running foot alone, it was pointed out.

Other big construction jobs this year include the repaving of Boston Street, Dorchester, which aggregates $41,736; improvement of River Street, Hyde Park, with expenditures of $325,000; a bridge over the right of way of the New England Railway, costing $150,000, and repaving of Washington Street from Massachusetts Avenue south to Dudley Street.

At the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Washington Street, the street laying-out department removed some large granite corners and replaced them by circular stones, cutting down the width of the sidewalks two or three feet on each side. This rounding of the corners was done to make the crossing safer for motorists.

Washington Street in Dorchester is being widened to 60 feet from Grove Hall to Fuller Street, and to various widths, 30, 40 and 50 feet, beyond Fuller Street to the Southern Artery at Codman Street.

Work on Old Colony Boulevard in Ward 11 is awaiting development of Olympia Fields, Inc., a proposed amusement park, it was said. As soon as it is decided to put through this project, the city will undertake to widen the boulevard at this point, other sections already being widened and repaved. The triangular piece of land bounded by Columbia Road on the north, the New Haven right of way on the west, and Old Colony Boulevard on the east is the Olympia Fields project. The Crescent Avenue station of the new $10,000,000 subway extension from Andrew Square is just to the south. The excavation is complete, although the tracks have not been laid yet.

Started Just in Time

Two streets, Maple Street, West Roxbury, and Lorna Road, Dorchester, were started just in time, the commissioner pointed out, to meet requirements of the law that construction must begin on a street not later than two years after the date it has been laid out. They were laid out in 1924.

Estimated cost for the two streets carried over from 1924 approximates $18,300, while those carried over from 1925 are as follows: Wade Street, $16,300; Ashford Street, $23,100; Westmore Road, $30,400; Walk Hill Street, $22,100; Arlington Street, Brighton, $31,200; Lucerne Street, Dorchester, $14,700; Anson Street, West Roxbury, $9100; Wyola Place, Dorchester, $4200; Cuffin Street, Brighton, $9800; Clarendon Street, $3000, and Dever Street, Dorchester, $4500, a total of $168,400.

Clarendon Street from Beacon west to Back Street, about half a block long, has just been accepted as a new street and although the cost was small, it has been laid out just like those in outlying districts. It is planned to make the approach to the Curtis Memorial at the entrance to the Charles River Reservation Esplanade more attractive for Back Bay residents.

This means that of the $1,000,000 appropriation for new streets, $186,700 will go toward 13 streets carried over from previous years. These streets have been already contracted for and work is, in most cases, under way. A fourteenth, Roslindale Street, is ready to be advertised, it is announced.

Record Year Forecast

In reply to Councilman Robert G. Wilson's demand this week that the public works commissioner give an accounting of new street work undertaken this year, William J. Sullivan, chief engineer of the street laying-out department and a city hall veteran for 35 years, said that this year besides being a record building year would be a record laying-out year.

Mr. Wilson had complained that the council had passed a $1,000,000 appropriation for new streets, but that the street laying-out department had presented a list of only 25 to the public works commissioner and that the latter had started work on only two of these.

"We have already laid out 32 of 36 streets and plans are under way for construction of 10 more this year," declared Mr. Sullivan. "This means 46 new streets will be laid out in Boston this year. While the cost for this work is higher than any previous year, it is only so in proportion to the increased number of thoroughfares. The highest record before for any one year was 32 new streets here in 1921. Thus there will be a nearly 50 per cent gain over the old record.

List of New Streets

The list of 32 new streets laid out this year, the estimated cost and the date of their approval by the street commissioner follows:

Date	Name of street	Est'd cost 31 new sts
May 10	West First St.	$1,000
May 10	Waldorf St., Dorchester	4,600
May 13	Courtland Rd., Dorchester	15,200
May 24	Regina Rd., Dorchester	11,900
June 30	Verdun St., Dorchester	11,400
June 30	Montcalm Ave., Brighton (formerly Maple Ave.)	17,400
June 30	Hollingsworth St., Dorchester	29,800
June 30	Dunkeld Street	5,800
June 30	*Walworth St., West Roxbury	56,000
June 30	*Gordon St., Brighton	19,300
June 30	Priscilla Rd., Brighton (formerly Colonial Rd.)	10,600
June 30	Greylock Rd., Brighton	12,000
July 14	Norwell Street	25,100
Aug. 4	Faneuil St., Brighton	22,000
Aug. 13	†Williston Road	3,700
Aug. 25	Cygnet St., Brighton	5,500
Aug. 25	Antwerp St., Brighton	35,600
Aug. 25	Hillsdale Street	21,000
Aug. 25	Benson St., Brighton	5,300
Aug. 25	Duval St., Brighton (formerly Dumas)	5,600
Aug. 25	Glenburne St. (formerly Garden)	4,100
Aug. 25	Ascot St., Brighton	5,200
Sept. 10	Dennison Street	16,300
Sept. 10	Floyd Street	18,200
Sept. 27	Fessenden Street	17,800
Sept. 27	Melville Ave., Dorchester	2,500
Sept. 27	Midvale Road	14,700
Sept. 27	Eldridge Road	26,000
Oct. 7	Russet Road	15,700
Oct. 7	Pierpont Road	17,000
Oct. 13	Arcadia Terrace	2,500
Oct. 22	Stellman Road	19,800
	Total cost to date	$478,600

*Sewage contract not let yet. †Not advertised because no underground work necessary.

Declaring that Councilman Wilson had raised the complaint in the belief that his neighborhood was not getting its just share of new streets, Mr. Sullivan pointed out that Ward 17 which Mr. Wilson represents had shared better than four other wards, the cost of three streets planned for Ward 17 coming to $40,500 exclusive of sewage work.

No Room In Some Wards

No new streets have been laid out in East Boston, South Boston or Charlestown this year, it was revealed. This explains the fact that wards 1 to 10 do not appear in the following table since they are in older parts of the Boston where there is no room for further street building in spaces already thickly built up.

Distribution of new streets by wards follows:

Ward 11	$16,300
Ward 12	4,600
Ward 13	6,800
Ward 14	58,500
Ward 15	2,500
Ward 16	32,400
Ward 17	40,500
Ward 18	47,600
Ward 19	45,800
Ward 20	103,400
Ward 21	45,600
Ward 22	74,600
Total cost by wards	$478,600

Benjamin F. Bates, engineer in charge of paving, said that contracts for 13 new streets had been let since August. Work was progressing as rapidly as possible, he said, and was fairly well in advance of the same time in corresponding years. Work was delayed six weeks because of underground work necessary before surface finishing, it was pointed out. Street asphalt, bitulithic and cement concrete are the three principal finishings being used for Boston streets this year, he said.

PRESIDENT'S HOME VISIT TO BE SHORT

Expects to Be Back at White House in Evening

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—President and Mrs. Coolidge will be tendered a reception by the people of Northampton, Mass., in the high school hall when they return there next Tuesday to vote.

A special train is to leave here Monday, arriving the next morning in Northampton. The return trip will be made after a few hours' visit and in time for the President to receive election returns at the White House on Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge will be accompanied by a small party of White House attachés, secret service men and Washington newspaper correspondents. A reception committee will greet them upon arrival. After voting, a visit will be made to their old home, where Mrs. Elmyra Goodhue, mother of Mrs. Coolidge, now lives.

Besides the President, many other high officials will go home to vote, the group including several Cabinet members. The exodus already is under way, and at the regular Cabinet meeting yesterday only three secretaries, Kellogg, Mellon, and Jardine, showed up. Both Mr. Mellon and Mr. Jardine, however, plan to go to their homes to vote. Secretary Kellogg will vote by mail.

BOSTON & MAINE SEEKS TAX HEARING

New Hampshire Assessment Held to Be "Illegal"

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 30 (Special)—The Boston & Maine Railroad in filing with the New Hampshire Tax Commission a motion for a rehearing on the million dollar tax assessed against the railroad in this State for 1926 asserted that the railroad was being asked to pay taxes in New Hampshire for properties located in other states, including the Hoosac Tunnel and the North Station at Boston. This "amounts to extraterritorial taxation in contravention of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution," the motion stated.

The railroad management sets forth that the tax commission's valuation of the railroad's property in New Hampshire, at $39,000,000, which was an increase of $4,000,000 over the assessment for 1925, is "illegal, excessive and unjust," and that "other taxable property throughout the State was appraised for taxation at much less than its actual value." This alleged disproportionate value is asserted to be a further violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

A motion for rehearing of the Boston & Maine's 1925 taxes is now pending, and the railroad's motion suggests that the tax commission combine the two hearings "for the purpose of avoiding needless duplication of evidence and arguments."

The railroad has paid the taxes for each year under protest.

Wellesley Girls Visit Factories

Groups of 20 Organized for Field Trips to Study Production Processes

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 30 (Special)—Factories in and near Boston are being visited by students of economics at Wellesley. Field trips of 20 girls have been organized to study various problems in production. The first semester of the beginning course in economics is devoted to the study of production. At least one factory field trip is considered essential. Many of the girls have never been inside a factory before and few have had the opportunity to observe the methods.

Especial attention is paid to such items as the division of process, the division of labor, the use of machinery as compared with the use of hand power, the number of men as against the number of women employed, and the nationalities represented among the employees. At some of the plants, the girls study the means of transportation provided for the workers, the reason for the location, and the methods of welfare work.

Miss Elizabeth Donnan of the department of economics and sociology, in speaking of the trip, commented on the courtesy of the manufacturers and employees.

MR. KEENE'S NAME TO BE ON BALLOT

Will Have Second Place as "Citizens' Candidate"

Charles G. Keene, candidate for district attorney, in a circular letter sent today to Suffolk County Republicans, explained that his name would appear in second place on the ballot next Tuesday, followed by the designation "citizens' candidate."

"Although my party affiliations," he wrote, "are strongly Republican, and I feel justified in my claims to being the real Republican candidate, I am convinced that party considerations should have no influence in the administration of the office, which, if elected, I shall conduct along lines that will recognize no party, race or creed. The records of both my opponents indicate that politics would exert a strong and undesirable influence were either of them to be elected.

"On the one hand, the present incumbent has sought continually to further his own political ambitions at the expense of efficient prosecution of the county's criminal business. Mr. Foley, on the other hand, who admittedly was not the best qualified among his party's candidates, has conducted his campaign along the narrowest partisan lines and has given no promise that he would conduct the office any differently. I am content to go before the voters without my party label, because my appeal is to every thoughtful citizen."

BOSTON UNIVERSITY ALUMNI TO ORGANIZE

Entire Body to Be Unified Under New Plan

In the 53 annual commencements which it has held since its founding in 1869, Boston University has graduated 13,492 individuals, approximately 12,000 of whom are living in 48 states, Alaska, District of Columbia and foreign countries, according to a report of the alumni bureau of which Miss Inez Hanscom is secretary.

Including the graduates of three departments now no longer connected with the university, the total number of persons who have received degrees from the university in the course of its existence is 14,147. These three departments are the school of agriculture, school of oratory and school of music.

The university's alumni will soon be organized under a new plan announced by Daniel L. Marsh, president, into a unified Boston University Alumni Association.

A total of 320 graduates are living abroad, the report shows. Outside of Massachusetts the largest number of alumni are located in New York, totaling 650, of which 350 of these are in New York City.

MAINE HISTORICAL FUND BOARD NAMED

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—A Maine endowment committee to conduct in that state a campaign for the $1,000,000 endowment fund sought by the American Historical Association has been announced at the headquarters here.

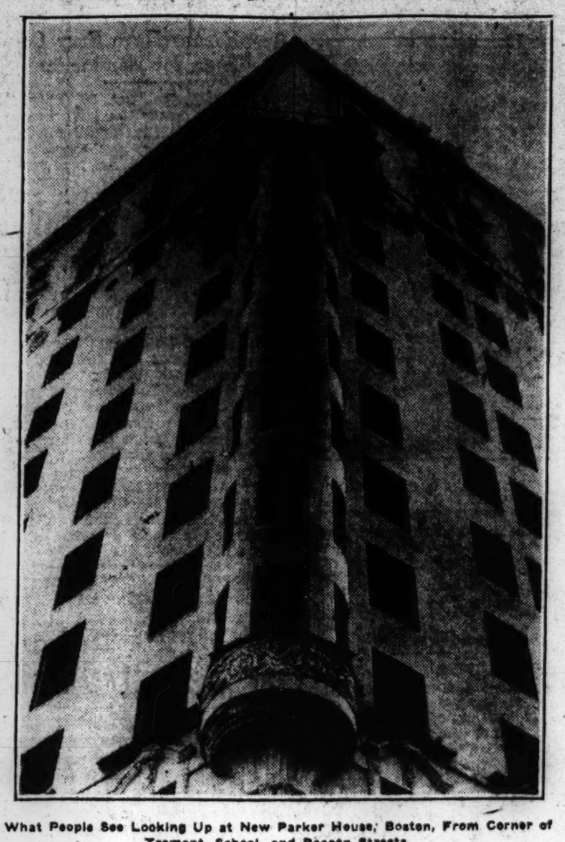
The committee, which is similar to those organized in other states, consists of: Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin; Prof. Thomas C. Van Cleve of Bowdoin; Prof Caroline Colvin of the University of Maine; Elmer T. Boyd librarian of the Bangor public library; Philip G. Clifford and Walter G. Davis of Portland; Henry E. Dunnack, state librarian; Prof. R. R. N. Gould of Bates; Arthur G. Staples of Lewiston and Prof. William J. Wilkinson of Colby.

Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State is chairman of the New York City committee and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, a former president of the association, has indorsed the campaign.

PORT DIRECTORS NAMED

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 30 (AP)—Nomination of Clarence B. Stetson of Bangor and State Senator Herbert E. Wadsworth of Winthrop as directors of the port of Portland was announced yesterday at the office of Gov. Ralph O. Brewster. They will succeed O. B. Griffin of Caribou and Edward W. Hyde of Bath, whose terms have expired.

The Home of a Famous Roll



What People See Looking Up at New Parker House, Boston, From Corner of Tremont, School, and Beacon Streets.

NEW PARKER HOUSE WILL FORM ARTISTIC UNIT IN CITY'S PROGRESS

Structural Work on $3,000,000 Hotel Nearly Completed —Building of Georgian Design Replaces Hostelry Long Famous Throughout Nation

Structural work on the new Parker House, corner of School and Tremont Streets, has been practically completed. The new 15-story hotel, which replaces the famous old Parker House, will be ready for occupancy about March 1. The J. R. Whipple Corporation is the owner. The hotel will cost nearly $3,000,000.

Since the process of razing the old hostelry was begun early in March rapid progress has been made in the project by the George A. Fuller Company, builders, who started actual construction in June. The hotel will contain 700 rooms. It will be one of the highest hotels in New England.

Simplicity in Architecture

The Parker House is of Georgian design. Starting at the fifth floor and extending up to the thirteenth floor is a round bay at the corner of School and Tremont Streets. The base of the bay contains an ornamental carving in sandstone. The simplicity of the architecture otherwise is relieved somewhat by stone balconies which are placed for ornamental purposes on the fourteenth floor. Desmond & Lord are the architects.

The erection of the new Parker House marks an important step in the transformation of School Street where the new Boston Five Cents Savings Bank building, the Waterman Building and the new hotel stand out prominently in contrast to the three and four story buildings of more than half a century. The Parker House will add appreciably to Boston's list of fine hotels which, among those under construction, includes the Ritz, Statler and the Bellevue annex.

In Newton Centre at 45 Daniel Street, a new brick house with garage has just been sold to Lawrence C. May by Charles Kelly. This property includes a piece of rustic land containing about 8000 square feet. The whole is valued at $20,000.

A brick two-family house and two-car brick garage with 8000 feet of land; located near Crystal Lake at 9-11 Trowbridge Street, Newton Centre, has been transferred. The property has been purchased by Charles Kelly from Lawrence C. May and is valued at $24,000.

John Holland has sold a lot on Cypress Street, near Braeland Avenue, Newton Centre, containing about 7000 square feet. The purchaser, E. Channing Bouve, has started to build a single house in which he will reside. The land is valued at $2500.

Property at 48 Oxford Road, Newton Center, consisting of a single frame house and 8900 square feet of land has recently been purchased by Katherine C. Coveney from S. E. Giberson. The valuation of the property is $12,500.

Ralph D. Weston of Auburndale takes title to a single house at 25 Groveland Street, Auburndale, owned by Marion Schwartz. The estate has about 8000 square feet of land and is valued at $11,500. There has been sold a two-family house at 97-99 Athelstane Road, Newton Centre, for D. A. Hagen to Elizabeth Brown of Dorchester. The house consists of two suites of six rooms each and a two-car garage, with 9000 feet of land; the whole valued at $18,000.

Alvord Brothers were the brokers in all these transactions.

Developing Yachtsmen's Harbor

A further step in the development of the yachtsmen's harbor at Allen's Harbor was taken this week when work was begun on the jetties which are being constructed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Cape Cod Real Estate Trust, owners of Allen's Harbor.

The Thomas Construction Company has begun work on a 400-foot jetty on the westerly side of the harbor entrance, and when that is completed will proceed with the project of a 300-foot jetty on the easterly side.

These jetties will serve to protect the harbor entrance which has been dredged during the last summer, as a means of opening to yachtsmen the harbor which a century ago was the home port of numerous ships engaged in coastwise and deep-sea commerce.

The dredging has been practically completed and the old harbor has been restored to its original lines and depths. Further work has been done through Oyster Creek and has resulted in the formation of a beautiful lagoon entirely surrounded by pine trees, for which this property is noted. Construction of the jetties will be finished in the matter of eight or 10 weeks, it is believed.

Construction Costs Stable

Construction costs are showing little inclination to change. During September they remained on the level they held throughout the previous month, according to statistics compiled by the Associated General Contractors of America. By maintaining this position, they continued for the second month to be on the lowest plane registered since March, 1923.

There has been only one change in the level of costs since June, and that occurred when reductions in prices of materials purchased by contractors caused the August figures to show a small decline from the July position.

During September no change was noted in either the wages paid in the construction trades throughout the country as a whole nor in the prices of building materials.

In only one month during the past five years have the average prices for building materials paid by general contractors been lower than they were last month.

Wages in the building trades held fast to the level which they assumed in June after dropping slightly from the May figure, which was the highest recorded for any month during the past five years.

The September index number for construction costs in general, based on the 1913 average, was 196. The corresponding index number for average prices of materials was 176, while the figure for wages was 226. Thus the total costs are shown to be following a line virtually mid-way between the trend of wages and the trend of material prices. This has been the tendency since early in 1923.

Among Realty Transfers

Vincent Squiers has sold the two-family house with fireproof garage and 8000 square feet of land at 76-8 Page Road, Newtonville, valued at $16,500. S. Koslin has taken title. Mr. Squiers has also sold to the same purchaser, a new single house on Blake Street, off Mill Street, Newtonville. With the property is a 12,000-foot lot, all of which is valued at $9500.

Mrs. Mary Mullen has sold the single frame house and two-car garage at 653 Boylston Street, Newton Highlands, valued at $10,000. John V. Clarksburg of Wyoming has purchased and will occupy after extensive alterations.

Papers have gone to record whereby Thomas F. Mullen takes title to a 11,000-foot lot on Montford Road, Newton Highlands. The land is valued at $2500. J. L. Brown was the grantor. John T. Burns & Sons were the brokers in the above sales.

The Dutch Colonial house at 19 Crofton Road, Waban, consisting of 10 rooms, three baths, a two-car garage, together with 36,000 feet of land, has been sold by Charles C. Ferris of Waban, to George W. Rycroft of New Bedford. Mr. Rycroft has already taken possession. The property is assessed for $16,860.

Leonard W. Witbeck, formerly of South Orange, N. J., has purchased of E. W. Bonney, his property, 94 Moffat Road, Waban. This house is of Colonial design and is located on a corner lot which commands an uninterrupted view of Brae-Burn Country Club grounds. Mr. Witbeck will occupy it about Nov. 1.

L. W. McMillan of Watertown has recently purchased a lot of 19,400 feet on Collins Road, Waban. E. R. Kittredge and Zola R. Kittredge of Dedham were the grantors. It is the intention of the new owner to build a home for his own occupancy.

Henry S. Shaw has sold to Roland F. Pease of Arlington a lot at the corner of Collins and Fenwick Roads, Waban, containing approximately 18,178 square feet of land. Mr. Pease plans to build in the early spring a house for his own occupancy.

Warren R. Moore of Brookline has sold to E. F. Henley of Newton a lot of 15,675 fet on Nehoiden Road, Waban. Mr. Henley will construct a brick house of seven rooms and three baths for the spring market.

The foregoing sales were made through Joseph Congdon, 1325 Beacon Street, Waban.

Final papers have passed in the transfer of the frame property at 3-5 Madison Street, Cambridge. Charles H. Hemenway has sold to Janette M. Morrison, who will remodel and occupy as a residence. This parcel contains 4360 square feet and is valued by the assessors at $3800. The brokers were Rodney W. Long and Arthur R. Henderson & Co., Harvard Square, Cambridge.

Walter D. Denegre of New Orleans has purchased the Frances A. S. Saltonstall estate at 44 Beacon Street, opposite the Common, and will reside there after alterations have been made. There is a total assessed valuation of $57,500 on the property of whih $39,600 is on 3600 feet of land. T. Dennie Boardman, Reginald and R. deBlois Boardman of Boston and Manchester were the brokers.

NEW ENGLAND TRADE SURVEY NEARS END

Preliminary Report on Marketing Conditions Planned

Field work for the marketing survey of New England being made by the United States Department of Commerce, the New England Council co-operating, has been virtually completed except for eastern Massachusetts and metropolitan Boston.

Dr. C. E. Artman, and C. F. Gerish, of the Department of Commerce, are now visiting cities of eastern Massachusetts, and will concentrate on the Boston area next month. The complete report of the survey will not be available until next year, but a preliminary report of progress will be presented at the Second New England Conference at Hartford, Nov. 18-19.

Massachusetts cities now being studied include Newburyport, Salem, Gloucester, Haverhill, Ayer, Chelmsford, Lowell, Lawrence. Dr. Artman and Mr. Gerish will next visit Framingham, Norwood, Brockton, Quincy and Lynn.

The Commerce Department's representatives are gathering data as to the characteristics of New England trade areas, the kinds and quantities of goods moving through them, the buying power and preferences of the population, and the chief channels through which goods are moved.

WILL TALK ON MEXICO

Dr. Charles G. Batcheider, lecturer on international relations at New York University, will address the New England Women's Club on "How American Interests Are Involved in Mexico" at its first meeting for this season on Monday at 2:30 p. m., in Chauncy Hall, 585 Boylston Street. At 1 p. m. on Monday the members are invited to hear Alan McCurdy, now playing in "The Wisdom Tooth" at the Hollis Street Theater, speak on "The Drama" in Social Hall, also at 585 Boylston Street.

R.H.White Co.
BOSTON

Mail Orders Filled

Large Size
Striking Banjo Clocks
$15.00

A beautiful reproduction of a Colonial banjo clock, with a ship's design, decorated glass panels and a silver dial. Strikes the hour and half hour on a tubular gong; 8-day movement. A dependable New Haven clock.

Walnut Room, Street Floor

New Cambridge Theater Meets Hope of Harvard Boy of 1637

City Lends Its Official Tribute at Preview of "The University" in Harvard Square—Neighborhood's Historic Heritage Pictured on Drop Curtain

In 1637 a Harvard College student wrote to his parents that he enjoyed the college but would be happier if a small company of actors would establish a theater in Brattle Street. But no company of actors appeared and as much later as 1847 a Harvard senior was advising an entering freshman to go to Yale because, he said "Harvard is a splendid institution but at Yale it will be possible for you to attend a near-by theater."

Off and on in the intervening years there have been rumors of a theater to rise in the Harvard Square neighborhood. And then last night a theater, the University Theater, quite what a theater adjacent to Harvard University should be, was opened in Massachusetts Avenue, with a preview for invited guests to precede the formal, public opening of the theater today at 2 o'clock.

It was a gathering of Cambridge neighbors, who saluted each other across the aisle and otherwise marked the event with pleasantry. Mayor Quinn was there, to become master of the tactfully brief ceremonies at the request of Stanley Sumner, formerly director of the Community Theater in Newton and the resident director of the University Theater.

Mayor Extends Congratulations

Mayor Quinn officially and cordially said the obvious, that Cambridge has been in need of a theater in Harvard Square dedicated to the entertainment of the people of Cambridge and vicinity.

Frederick W. Dallinger, president of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce, said that there was substantiation for the belief that Cambridge "is the best place in the world to live and do business in" and that no city of its size could be really up-to-date without a first class theater.

Mayor Quinn with gentle humor introduced Charles E. Hatfield, treasurer of Middlesex County and formerly Mayor of Newton, as one of whom he had been seeking industriously to make a Democrat but who steadfastly remained "the narrowest Republican I ever saw." Mr. Hatfield who, with his associate, Lindsay Hooper, Boston banker, built the theater, said "I don't quite know how I came to do this excepting that a young man kept coming into my office to say that this was an excellent place to build a theater and I finally gave in to him."

Organ Sounds Famous "Largo"

The admiring group of Cambridge police officers present to untangle a pressure of traffic which, pleasantly, did not materialize, withdraw and, as a rim of light touched the jeweled velvet curtains to striated amethyst and peacock green, applause shimmered over the audience, and Elfreda Taylor Orth, invited to come from Long Beach, Calif., to become resident organist by reason of her uncommon gift for motion picture organ music, took up the theme of Handel's "Largo."

The decorating of the theater has been simply and effectively accomplished, a recording piano in the flower-filled lobby marks off monotony from any minutes of waiting, the staff is competent and friendly, and it is apparent that in the arrangement of the character of the theater more than usual attention has been given the character of its community, not forgetting its historic heritage to which tribute is paid by means of the curtain for which Claxton Byron Moulton has painted, in oils and exceedingly beautifully, a portrayal of Washington taking command of the Continental Army on Cambridge Common, July 3, 1775.

CLUBWOMEN PLANNING NEWTON CONFERENCE

The twelfth district conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, will be held in the Congregational Parish House, Newton Highlands, on Tuesday. The morning session will open at 10:15 with the singing of "America the Beautiful" and the salute to the flag. Mrs. E. F. Gibbs, president of the Newton Highlands Women's Club, Edwin O. Childs, Mayor of Newton, and Mrs. Clarence W. Clark, first vice-president of the state federation, will bring greetings to which Mrs. Joseph Congdon, director of the district will respond.

There will be five-minute talks by department chairman until 11:30 a. m. when each state chairman will meet the club chairmen in her department for round table conference, and Mrs. Clark will meet the club presidents. Miss Mary A. Clark, harpist, will open the afternoon program at 2 p. m., after which Mrs. Clarence W. Clark will give a talk on junior membership. The remainder of the program will be devoted to the continuing of the work of the state department as presented by the state chairmen in five-minute talks.

MOTHERCRAFT GROUP TO MEET AT ORANGE

Chairmen of mothercraft and child welfare work in District 13 of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold a conference on Nov. 5 in the Congregational Church at Orange.

Mrs. Frederick F. Rowe, local mothercraft chairman, will preside at the meeting, and introduce members of the state department who will speak, among others Mrs. George O. Jenkins, vice-chairman, on "Mothercraft in the General Federation"; Mrs. Helen L. W. Wellington of Belmont, who will tell of the introduction of mothercraft into Belmont public schools, where, as in other places, it is given credit as in other studies; Mrs. Charles O. Wheeler of Brookline, whose subject will be "Some of Mrs. Kimball's Experiences in Making the Mothercraft Film at Hollywood," this talk to precede the showing of the film. Miss Hosmer will complete the program with "New Leaflets for this Year."

Fur Coats

We are prepared, as never before, to sell fur coats. The business we have done to date bears out the early indications that furs would be strongly in favor this season. The completeness of our stock makes it possible to find just the model you are looking for—a misses' sport coat, a woman's service coat, the ever desirable seal-dyed muskrat or the more rare and expensive furs for dress occasions.

Charges for purchases made during the last three days of this week are billed as November purchases which, although mailed December 1 for verification will be considered payable in January instead of December.

Raccoon Coats	$350 and $395
Muskrat Coats	$245 to $450
Seal-dyed Muskrat Coats	$250 to $800
Caracul Coats	$295 to $800
Squirrel Coats	$475 to $800
Beaver Coats	$600 and $695
Japanese Mink Coats	$750 and $800
Dyed Ermine Coats	$1650 to $1975
Mink Coats	$1550 to $2250

Misses' Gray Kid Coats $175

Misses' Gray and Brown Caracul Coats $295

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

CHAMBER ISSUES COTTON TEXTILE SURVEY REPORT

Adjustment of Legislation, Labor, and Wages Cited as Vital Needs

Proximity to the consuming market is more important than a location close to the source of raw material supply, as far as the cotton textile mills are concerned, notwithstanding claims of such advantages favoring southern mills, and the large movement in recent years of New England industries southward.

This is one of the most significant of the main conclusions of a survey of the cotton manufacturing industry in New England by the general committee on New England industries of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and made public today.

Equally outstanding in the lengthy report is the recognition of more amicable relations between Capital and Labor.

Greater equality of legislative restrictions upon labor hours, throughout the various states, is declared in the report to be an essential step in the return of New England's cotton textile industry to a parity with that of the South. The survey says the New England industry requires a means of "compensating for the existing differences in wage levels between northern and southern mills and the repeal of legislative handicaps.

Furthermore, continued production of quality products in New England hinges largely upon changes in production methods and equipment; new relations between labor and management and new and better methods of distribution, says the report.

This survey is the fourth in a series of industrial studies to be completed by the committee, of which Howard Coonley, former president of the Chamber, is the chairman.

Labor Cost Defended

Higher labor costs in an increasing number of New England mills have been justified by the superior proficiency of operators, resulting in a superior quality of output which commands a superior price, and thus tends to accomplish the requirement of compensating for differences in wage levels between the North and the South, points out the report.

Growing realization of organized labor that restriction of output offers no lasting solution to their problem; the decrease in the use of autocratic methods by administrators, and the increasing body of evidence that low wages are not necessarily conducive to low operating costs, are all favorable signs, the report states.

"It is clear that New England has the power to re-establish conditions of parity with the newer sections of the cotton manufacturing industry," says the report. "Without menace of geographic location, climate, or other unchangeable elements of nature, her industrial security and future prosperity lies in the hands of her people."

Regarding the effect of geographic location, the report says: "It has been held that one of the great advantages of the southern mill has been its proximity to the cotton fields. The fact has frequently been overlooked that with growth and extension of the southern market, any such initial advantage has been largely, if not entirely, neutralized by the relatively higher transportation costs on the finished product of the market."

"To an increasing extent, sales of New England textiles appear to be fostered through an appeal to style. This discourages mass buying which allows mass production. Consequently, problems of intermittent and seasonal production are becoming a growing factor of costs.

Question of Legislation

"One problem of the New England cotton manufacturer is the legislation reducing the allowable working hours per week of cotton mill employees, which puts New England in a general condition of competitive inequality. Women constitute a considerable proportion of the cotton mill workers. If women are allowed to work only 54 hours a week, it becomes impractical to run the mill for 55 or 56 hours. Connecticut limits its women to 55 hours; Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Maine to 54; Massachusetts allows 48 hours as a maximum but no southern state requires less than 54 hours, and the majority set the maximum at 60 hours.

"These variations in state rulings are important in their relation to night work. No southern state prohibits night work for women. Thus weekly operating schedules as high as 120 hours per week may be developed although southern mills usually arrange working hours on schedules allowing from 100 to 110 hours for two shifts. But in Connecticut no women are allowed to work later than 10 p. m.; in Massachusetts a similar prohibition holds for all industries except cotton manufacturing and here, women are not permitted to work after 6 p. m. This results in a considerable southern advantage in its ability to make machinery and equipment more productive.

Modification Suggested

"There are several ways by which a parity in the various legislative restrictions upon labor hours might be consummated. The invoking of national enactment offers one method. Greater legislation restrictions in other sections offers another. And present legislative restrictions in New England might be modified. Obviously the application of this last method lies entirely in the hands of the New England people."

In comparing wages in New England with those of the South, the report shows that lower rates are paid in the midsouth than in New England, and that still lower levels prevail in the further southern sections of the country. Many phases of this situation, however, enter into a consideration of this comparison. Whole communities of homes, churches, schools and stores are frequently built by the mill owner in order to house and maintain labor brought to the mill, and it is usually found advisable to provide these facilities to employees at less than cost.

Another element enters into the wage situation, points out the report, namely the effectiveness of labor. "Increases in quantity output and economies of processing are made possible chiefly by the ability of the employees to extend their surveillance of machinery, and such an extension itself requires capacity for detail."

The general committee in charge of preparation of the survey, for the chamber, consists of Howard Coonley, chairman, Walworth Co.; Charles J. Bullock, Harvard University; Alfred W. Donovan, E. T. Wright & Co.; George H. Ellis, George H. Ellis Company; Charles R. Gow, the Gow Company; W. P. G. Harding, Federal Reserve Bank; Franklin W. Hobbs, Arlington Mills; Henry P. Kendall, Kendall Mills; J. Franklin McElwain, J. F. McElwain Company; Richard S. Russell, William A. Russell & Bro.; Philip M. Tucker, Philip M. Tucker Company; Edwin S. Webster, Stone & Webster and Charles F. Weed, the First National Bank of Boston.

SHRINERS MEET AT MONTPELIER

Mount Sinai Temple Celebrates Anniversary

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 30 — Shriners from all the New England states and from Canada are in this city today in large numbers to assist Mount Sinai Temple in the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary. Many of the visiting temples had special Pullmans for the delegations they sent, these arriving in the railroad yards last night, where they are parked. The city is gay with flags, bunting and shrine emblems.

A parade of uniformed bodies and nobles took place this morning. Drills by visiting patrols were held between 1 and 2 o'clock, and concerts by the temple bands are to be given between 4 and 6 o'clock this afternoon. A reception to imperial officers and visiting potentates will be held in the City Hall in the evening, followed by an informal imperial officers' ball.

Illustrious Imperial Deputy Potentate Clarence M. Dunbar of Providence, R. I., was sent by Imperial Potentate David W. Crossland to represent him, and other imperial officers were present. Delegations were present from Melha Temple of Springfield, Mass., Karnak Temple of Montreal, Cairo Temple of Rutland, and Bektash Temple of Concord, N. H.

Mount Sinai Temple initiated a large class of candidates. It has living two of the charter members, Horace H. Johonnott of Burlington and Charles H. Heaton of Montpelier. The latter has served as recorder for 50 years.

PHILOSOPHY SCHOOL MAY BE ESTABLISHED

PERU, Mass., Oct. 30 (Special)—Negotiations are said to be in progress for the sale of the summer home of J. Clark Curtin of New York to a lawyer and author of Albany, N. Y., with a view to establishing a school of philosophy here.

Details concerning the plan have not been divulged, further than it is desired to provide accommodations for 300 students. This in itself is of interest to the townspeople, whose number, according to the latest count, totals 149. The house has 14 rooms and there are several smaller buildings suitable for cottage dormitories. The property includes 150 acres of land.

BIDDEFORD RECORD SOLD

BIDDEFORD, Me., Oct. 30 (AP) — Sale of the Biddeford Record to the Biddeford Daily Journal is announced by the Record. Both are evening papers, the Record being Democratic and the Journal of the opposite political faith. John W. Robinson, a veteran Maine newspaper man, is publisher and editor of the Record.

PERUVIAN BOATS PARK

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 30 (AP) —The Peruvian submarines R-1 and R-2, their 3600-mile trip to Peru halted by motor trouble aboard the latter ship, are back in this port and will remain here at least two weeks while repairs are being made to the engine of the R-2.

MR. HUGHES DUE FOR BIG RALLY

Former Secretary of State Comes to Aid Republican Ticket in State

With Charles Evans Hughes, former Secretary of State, former United States Supreme Court Justice, and former Governor of New York, as their leading speaker, the Republicans of Massachusetts will hold in Tremont Temple tonight the chief rally of their campaign, in which President Coolidge has asserted that he has a great interest.

Senator Butler, Governor Fuller and Mayor Nichols are to speak to the assembled thousands of Republicans, and overflow meetings have already been arranged for in other halls in the Tremont Temple Building.

Speakers at Noonday Rally

Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of Massachusetts; George R. Farnum, assistant United States district attorney; Miss Adna Lawrence Spencer of Cambridge, candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress from the Eighth Congressional District two years ago, and Charles L. Burrill, member of the Governor's Executive Council, were the speakers at the noonday Republican rally at 57 Court Street.

Mr. Benton traced the political and official career of Governor Fuller from the time he first met Mr. Fuller as a Roosevelt delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1916. He said that the Governor had then been imbued with the political ideals of Theodore Roosevelt and that he had never departed from them. He characterized Mr. Fuller as a fearless, honest man who always dared to do right as he saw the right.

Of Senator Butler, he said, he had started life as a poor boy and that through strength of character he had climbed to his present position as President Coolidge's main supporter in the Senate. Mr. Benton said that Massachusetts could be sure of Mr. Butler as it had tried him and knew his capacity as a careful and foresighted man who knew how business prosperity and that of the nation were interdependent.

Mr. Farnum dwelt upon the importance to Massachusetts and its citizens of the preservation of the present system of a protective tariff. He told the people there was but one question for them now—to consider whether they wanted Republican United States senators or Democratic senators.

Can Help President's Economy Plans

The Republicans can help the President continue his administration for economy whereby he has reduced the Nation's tax bill by $390,000,000 this year and has further reductions in process of being accomplished next year if he is supported in the Congress.

Mr. Burrill made a plea for the support of the President and said that next Tuesday's election will say whether or not Massachusetts wants the present national and state governments continued or prefer to experiment with an administration which could not be counted upon to carry out the policies the present prosperity have shown as resulting from their influence.

Miss Spencer said that the women of Massachusetts are going to show their influence next Tuesday when they will rally to the support of President Coolidge, Senator Butler and Governor Fuller who "have been honest with the voters and not tried to confuse the issues of this campaign."

Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts, is to be the presiding chairman at tonight's meeting, which is under the auspices of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. Eben S. Draper, State Senator and president of the club, will call the meeting to order, welcome the Republicans and introduce Mr. Cox. Bands and the Tremont Temple pipe organ will furnish music during the evening and there will be a concert preceding the exercises.

Republican Associates Rally

On Monday night, the newly-organized Republican Associates are to hold what will be the last rally of the Republican campaign when Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. and other speakers will address them in Convention Hall, St. Botolph Street, Back Bay. Preceding the meeting in the hall the associates will form a torchlight parade which will move from Harvard Square, Cambridge, and march by way of Massachusetts Avenue to Huntington thence to the Convention Hall.

From the headquarters of the Republican Associates at 11 Beacon Street it is announced that the new organization, largely founded through the efforts of Mr. Lodge, now numbers some 8500 members. Immediately following the close of the present campaign the organization, it is announced, is to be perfected and extended into every city and the larger towns in the State.

The Roosevelt Club of Massachusetts, through its president, Robert M. Washburn, announces that Col. Theodore Roosevelt of New York will speak on Monday afternoon at the luncheon the club will hold to observe the sixty-eighth anniversary of former President Roosevelt.

Through Mr. Washburn the announcement was made today that the Roosevelt Club has refused to indorse the candidacy of Governor Fuller for re-election on the ground that the Governor had declined to co-operate with the club in its work.

Mr. Butler, speaking over the radio last night, asked Mr. Walsh if he was a Democrat or a La Follette third party man; if he believed in a protective tariff for New England industries and why his record in the sixty-seventh Congress failed to show a favorable vote of his for protection; why Mr. Walsh did not support President Coolidge while he had an opportunity as Senator and why in 1924 did he join with other Democrats in delaying the President's tax reduction program.

In Taunton last night, Mr. Butler repeated his questions put to Mr. Walsh over the radio earlier in the evening. An automobile parade and much red fire preceded the meeting in Odd Fellows Hall which 1000 persons filled. Mr. Butler said the real issue of the campaign is whether Massachusetts will support President Coolidge's Administration by sending to the United States Senate and House of Representatives men who will uphold his policies.

Governor Fuller, in his addresses last night in Salem and Newburyport once more spoke of William A. Gaston, his Democratic opponent, and the connection Mr. Gaston had with the Boston Elevated Railway Company. He reiterated his call that Mr. Gaston tell the people how much money his law firm had made while acting as counsel for the road.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS ON GYPSY HIKE

In gypsy costumes, with red and blue bandanas on their heads, and their lunches carried over their shoulders in other bandanas, Camp-Fire Girls of Greater Boston started out from Milton this morning on a gypsy hike. Tramping to the Blue Hills, they cooked their lunches over open fires, and played games. In the afternoon they climbed Big Blue.

The hike was led by Ingolf Bockman of Cambridge, instructor at Camp Kiwanis, the summer camp of the Camp Fire Girls, who is also expert in woods craft and nature lore.

TEACHERS HONOR MR. HALE

Arthur W. Hale of Franklin was elected president of the Norfolk County Teachers Association at its annual meeting held yesterday in Tremont Theater, Boston. Wayne M. Shipman of Walpole, S. Monroe Graves of Wellesley and Charles K. Moulton of Milton were elected vice-presidents. Miss Elizabeth J. Howard of Franklin was elected secretary and Fred A. Chapman of Braintree, treasurer. Councilors are Henry T. Prario of Quincy, Miss Mary J. Porter of Brookline, Leonard W. Grant of Norwood, Mrs. G. Keep of Weymouth and Albert M. Eldridge of Braintree.

DEMOCRATS FACE BUSY SCHEDULE

Mechanics Building and Faneuil Hall Rallies Set for Tonight

Two mass rallies for the Democrats, one in Mechanics Building on Huntington Avenue, the other in Faneuil Hall, are to be features of tonight's appeal for the voters' support of their state and congressional ticket at the polls next Tuesday. That interest in the campaign in its closing hours be maintained, the Democratic State Committee, and other allied organizations plan for other meetings tomorrow and Monday.

David I Walsh,, former United States Senator and candidate for re-election; William A. Gaston, candidate for Governor; Edmond P. Talbot Mayor of Fall River, on the Democratic ticket for Lieutenant-Governor; Andrew J. Peters, James M. Curley, and John F. Fitzgerald, formers mayors of Boston, and many other active party workers are promised as the speakers at this culminating political gathering of Boston Democrats.

Many Other Features

Band concerts, serenaders, and the radio are promised as further features for entertainment of the masses expected to be present. Officers of the organized Democratic clubs of women are to be guests of honor on the stage, with the candidates and speakers, in Mechanics Building.

Under auspices of the Liberal Civic League of Massachusetts, Miss Marion A. Wilson, secretary, announced today that a meeting of Republicans, Progressives, and Independents who are in favor of Mr. Gaston for Governor and Mr. Walsh for Senator will be held in Faneuil Hall at 8 p. m. Ives Band will play.

Mr. Gaston, Mr. Walsh, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Norman H. White, William E. Weeks, and Robert Fechner are announced as the speakers in the Faneuil Hall rally.

Miss Wilson further announced: "Members of the advisory council of the league will report conditions as they find them in the respective sections of the State. The executive committee of the league that has the meeting in charge expects to develop a program of discussion that will involve startling disclosures about the real issue of the campaign."

The Democratic state and congressional candidates made speeches last night at Democratic rallies in Waltham, Watertown, Arlington, Somerville, Everett, Melrose, and Chelsea, which were well attended.

Chides Mr. Butler's Silence

Mr. Walsh said that Mr. Butler was not answering questions concerning his political record put to him repeatedly. He then reiterated his former assertions that Mr. Butler, in being United States Senator and chairman of the Republican National Committee, is serving two masters. He said Mr. Butler is paid by the people for his service as Senator and should devote his entire time to that office. Mr. Walsh reverted to the coal strike situation of last year and said that neither Mr. Butler nor Mr. Gillett had taken advanced stands for the settling of the dispute by the President. Mr. Walsh also continued his attack on tariff.

Mr. Gaston at the Democratic rallies held in Middlesex County cities said that Governor Fuller was dragging into the campaign "last-minute attacks." He said that the Governor is not acting with the dignity proper to an incumbent of that office. Mr. Fuller, he said, does not want the Boston Elevated restored as an efficient means of transportation and he alluded to the Governor's automobile interests.

The Democratic candidate said that his former connection as associate counsel and one-time president of the board of directors of the road made him better fit to consider the road's interests than the Governor when his business connections are considered. He criticized the Governor's record in the State House and as a Representative in Congress.

CHILD-APTITUDE TRAINING URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

to supply them for every child of suitable age in Massachusetts.

Miss Lotta A. Clark of Teachers' College of the City of Boston, talked on ways and means for raising money. In the first place she thought that Parent-Teacher Associations should be careful not to supply schools with things that should be provided by the school authorities but should confine themselves to extras, of which there were plenty, that could be given with advantage. Money could be raised by means of food sales, bazaars and entertainments of various kinds, she said.

Miss Susan J. Ginn, director of vocational guidance in the Boston schools, talked on the importance of training the child along the line of his aptitudes as a means of possible vocational direction, and told of efforts made by her division to give children proper vocational preparation and placement. In a talk on his work, Arthur W. Kallom, assistant director of educational investigation and measurement in the Boston schools, said that by means of these measurements it had been found possible to more nearly meet the educational requirements of the individual child.

How Parents May Help

Mrs. Cornelia Jamese Cannon of Cambridge, author, was the guest of honor and speaker at the luncheon which followed the morning session, talking on "How Parents May Help T achers."

Education must stress avocational training as distinguished from vocational training, so emphasized in the past, she said, insisting that no child should be allowed to leave school without having acquired a hobby. And the schools must use possessors of hobbies in the community to pass on their enthusiasm in the school organization. The teachers alone cannot do it but parents who have hobbies can, and the Parent-Teacher Association can do an important service in bringing the two together in a common educational venture, she said.

While education may seem at times to its critics to always lag about 30 years behind, it is conscientiously attempting to get up to date and to serve the needs of today, Mrs. Cannon said. The great change to which it must now adapt itself is the coming of the new leisure—the eight-hour day, the five-day week which is now extending in the industrial world and leaving the industrial workers with free time which they have not been educated to use to the best advantage.

BUTLER SUCCESS BELIEVED TO HINGE ON MR. COOLIDGE

(Continued from Page 1)

preservation of the Republican doctrine of a high protective tariff.

With Mr. Butler proclaiming prosperity, industrially, under the Republican tariff, Mr. Walsh early took issue, and he has taken repeated occasion to call attention to those mills in Massachusetts which from whatever cause have either been shut down or are running in less than full capacity.

The Republicans have banked a great deal on the more than 420,000 plurality given President Coolidge in Massachusetts two years ago. The Governor's friends point to the fact that he led his Democratic opponent with more than 160,000 votes to spare. Less is said of the fact that the junior United States Senator, Frederick H. Gillett, was returned over David I. Walsh by 18,538 plurality. Little wonder is expressed then that Mr. Walsh, who in 1924 defeated John W. Weeks for re-election, is making a harder contest today.

In 1924, 1,126,494 votes were cast for three candidates for the United States Senate. Mr. Gillett received 566,188; David I. Walsh, 547,600 and Antoinnette F. Konikow of the Workers' Party, 12,716. The total vote cast for all candidates for President amounted to 1,130,835, the La Follette Independent Progressives running as high as 141,225 ballots for Robert M. La Follette.

SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY REVENUES DECREASE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 30 (Special)—Revenues of the Springfield Street Railway Company for the first nine months of this year were $55,599 less than for the corresponding period of 1925, according to a financial statement of the company. Car miles traveled were 13,812 fewer.

Increased use of automobiles, bus competition and discontinuance of a number of suburban lines are regarded as the principal reason for the decline. President Clark V. Wood, in commenting on the figures, said that the net earnings of the company, exclusive of depreciation charges, for the latest nine-months period were two and nine-tenths times the bond interest requirements.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY ELECTS

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 30 (AP) —Miss Sarah B. Hopkins of Worcester, Mass., was elected president of Province No. 1 of the Girls' Friendly Society of America, which embraces all New England, at yesterday's session of the sixth provincial conference at Grace Episcopal Church, here. Other officers elected were Miss Julia B. Waterbury of Camden, Me., secretary, and Miss Isabelle M. Bronson of Providence, R. I., treasurer.

TOY AND GAME WAGE BOARD APPOINTED

184th Occupation to Come Under State Act

A wage board to recommend a minimum rate of wages for women and girls employed in the manufacture of toys, games and sporting goods has been established by the Minimum Wage Commission. This board has just started its work and will meet weekly on Wednesday evenings at the State House.

Mrs. Helen T. Baldwin, formerly of the office staff of the Minimum Wage Commission and now one of the counsel of the Boston Legal Aid Society, is chairman of the board. The other members are W. E. Faulkner of Springfield, Howard C. Turner of Salem, H. H. Young of Cambridge, Miss Ella Gebo of Springfield, Miss Amelia Modena of Westfield, and Miss Chipriy A. Novisky of Athol.

The occupation considered by the board includes the manufacture of toys, games, kindergarten supplies and such sporting goods as tennis, golf, foot and baseballs, golf clubs, tennis racquets, fishing lines, catching mits and gloves.

The present occupation is the eighteenth to be brought within the scope of wage board action.

Textbooks Fly as College Girls Hear Strains From a Hurdy-Gurdy

Mount Holyoke Students Dance Among Fallen Leaves on Village Sidewalk Until Tinkle of Distant Class Bell Rudely Ends Their Diversion

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 30 (Special)—Motorists passing the Mount Holyoke campus yesterday morning, stopped to observe with pleasure the pretty sight of many pairs of girls dancing amid the fallen leaves on the sidewalk, to the music of a hurdy-gurdy, while their books lay in a forgotten heap on the roots of the elm tree.

The hurdy-gurdy had come along just in time to crystallize all the wayward and wistful impulses of a dreamy autumn morning, when the out-of-doors was far more attractive than any book could possibly be. For it was the loveliest morning that had dawned on the campus since the snow storm that made Mountain Day famous, and the frost and wind that came afterward and brought the hickory nuts and gnarled Baldwin apples down in all the outlying parts of the Mount Holyoke domain.

All the students who were not in classes or oppressed by unfinished assignments were loitering out of doors, talking on the library steps, scuffling among the fallen leaves, or munching junior lunch, which had just arrived to offer a diversion.

Suddenly the hurdy-gurdy arrived. It should, of course, have been the true old fashioned kind, pushed along by an Italian with a monkey, and operated by hand. Instead it was a mechanical affair, incorporated in an automobile painted lemon yellow. But when it rushed into the village, parked between the library and the book-shop, and started up, it sounded just like all the other hurdy-gurdies in the world.

Instantly every girl in sight headed for it, together with all the dogs and children who gather about the post office at junior lunch time in expectation of doles. Even the studious ones in the library began to put up their books, reflecting it was only 10 minutes until the bell would ring for the next class anyway. One or two young members of the faculty arrived, remarking apologetically, "I never can resist a hurdy-gurdy."

Finding such an audience gathering, the hurdy-gurdy cheerily tinkled on from one tune to another till it suddenly struck up a dance measure. Instantly one girl flung her book under the tree, and caught up her companion by the waist. Other books followed and soon all up and down the village sidewalk, in front of the book shop, the girls were dancing, their red, blue and green sweaters and black velveteen jackets twinkling among a whirl of fallen leaves. Five minutes later the bell for classes rang—every girl caught up her books, and music and dancers vanished as suddenly as they had appeared.

NEW STUDEBAKER

Standard Six

COACHES

Reduced to sell at once in order to make room for new custom models, from former delivered price of $1315 to the astonishing price of

Delivered $1053 Nothing more to pay

We also will sell our remaining stock of the following models —all absolutely new cars—at greatly reduced prices.

Standard Six Sedan
Former price, delivered, $1420. Sale price, delivered,
$1160

Special Six Coach
Former delivered price, $1570. Sale price, delivered,
$1242.75

Big Six Brougham
Former delivered price, $2335. Sale price, delivered,
$1793.50

Standard Six Roadster
Former delivered price, $1340. Sale price, delivered,
$1127.50

Special Six Brougham
Former delivered price, $1925. Sale price, delivered,
$1495

At the original prices of these cars they represented the highest value possible in automobile making. At the prices quoted here you are getting an opportunity that you cannot afford to miss—your saving now gives you free transportation all Winter.

At these prices we cannot hold cars on telephone requests. No sales to dealers.

We will put all cars on sale promptly at 10 a. m. Monday. The only way to get one of these remarkable bargains is to be there.

STUDEBAKER SALES CO.

626 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

Value News For Men

Hose That Are Imported—Values That Seek Comparison

Fancy Wool-and-Cashmere Hose—seamless and full-fashioned hose imported from Saxony, in a number of new colorings and patterns. 1.65

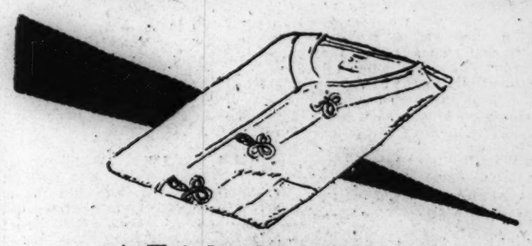
Full-Fashioned Hose—made in Saxony of wool and cashmere woven in patterns that will delight you. 2.00

Diamond Patterned Hose—the most popular pattern in golf hose now in varied forms in these softly colored imported wool and cashmere hose. 2.50

All Wool Hose—in further exploitations of the very-much-liked jacquard patterns. The effects are highly unusual and you will find much pleasure in this group of Belgian hose. 3.50

Another Glove Value from The Shepard Men's Store

Brown Capeskin Gloves—first it was Buckskin Gloves at 2.95, then Mocha Gloves at 2.95 and now it is a Genuine Capeskin Glove, made soft and pliable, guaranteed rip proof. Regular and cadet styles in sizes 7 to 10. Compare them at 2.50



A Triple Guarantee to Give Perfect Satisfaction

Genuine Soisette Pajamas—guaranteed by the maker of the cloth for Service, guaranteed by the maker of the pajamas for workmanship and guaranteed by The Shepard Stores to give complete satisfaction. In White, Blue, Tan or Helio. Sizes A, B, C, and D and coat or middy styles. 2.65

Men's Store—First Floor—Winter Street

The Shepard Stores

Corners of Broadcast & Station WNAC, Boston

BOSTON

TARIFF RATES ADJUSTMENT TERMED ISSUE BEFORE PEOPLE

Benefits to Certain American Industries Believed Likely to Follow Reduction—Farmers' Attitude Factor in Discussion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (Special) —The issuance by Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, of a carefully prepared statement of nearly 3000 words, to explain that the appeal of European and American bankers against obstructive tariff barriers, was only for European application, confirms the impression which was noted and reported from here last week that tariff reform, although not officially before the country in the November elections, is nevertheless a live issue.

The case, from the American viewpoint, according to well-informed individuals with whom I have conferred here, is not protection versus free trade, but rather high tariff like the present one versus tariff reduction. In other words, those who will press for tariff reform will demand, not the abolition of protection or anything like it, but merely the reduction of certain schedules, perhaps the raising of certain others, but, more particularly and above all, the adjustment of tariff schedules in accordance with economic facts and laws, which procedure, they allege, has not been scrupulously followed since the war.

Said to Obstruct Trade

In consequence they say that certain schedules are economically indefensible, and operate not only as provoking obstructions to trading by other nations with the United States, but that these restrictions are injurious to the economic interests of the people of this country as well. There is a strong current of unrest setting against the present tariff policy, which is said to be the reason both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury lost no time in putting this Administration's viewpoint publicly before the voters in these pre-election days. There are a number of Republican protectionists, friends of the Administration, who are concerned at the trend of events and wish for the sake of this Administration itself, as long as there is no question of fundamentals, but only one of degree involved, that there could be a more openminded attitude in official circles to the question of tariff adjustment.

Last spring, it will be remembered, there was held here a series of hearings upon the activities of the tariff commission, wherein it was very plainly intimated that the tariff commission had not been allowed to function in a nonpartisan manner, but had been used as a piece of machinery for the raising of schedules.

At the present moment, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was reliably informed, the matter stands somewhat as follows: Of the last 12 recommendations of the tariff commission which have been approved, only two provide for reductions and they relate to "live Bob White quails" and paint-brush handles respectively. There are some 50 recommendations, many of them for reductions concerning which no action is apparently being taken.

Motorcar Industry

There are said to be many cases in which reduction would not injure and would in all probability benefit the people of the United States. One instance cited is that of motorcars. The American motorcar industry, thanks doubtless to a large extent to tariff protection when it was an "infant industry," has reached such an efficient state of development that it requires no tariff protection since it can undersell foreign manufacturers in their own markets and would, in addition, be greatly benefited if abolition or reduction of tariff in this country would lead to the adoption of similar procedure by other nations. Think of the large number of new purchasers who could be reached by the American motorcar manufacturers in the disposition of their surplus products if they could reduce their prices throughout the continent of Europe by from 33 1-3 per cent to 60 per cent!

Another case of this kind is said to be the cheaper cotton hosiery. Americans have shown phenomenal aptitude in cases involving mass production methods or devices, or appliances for eliminating time and space. In these fields they cannot be beaten, do not need protection and would be better off if there were none anywhere.

In many cases of commodities produced by skilled hand labor, there is no such thing as American competition, and in these cases it is felt that the interest of the consumer should prevail to the extent that there should be nothing more than moderate tariff "for revenue only."

Relationship to Europe

The European situation requires little discussion from this angle. It is widely realized, of course, that the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles were not made with practical consistency in accord with economic considerations, and that the tariff walls erected by national egotisms and the "spite fences" resulting from international animosities of the smaller states in eastern and southeastern Europe, must have a most disastrous effect on commercial intercourse. The advice that Europe should emulate the United States and establish free trade throughout its entire area, seems to command universal approval.

Whether the next logical step after such a consummation would be the establishment of free trade throughout the world is a question upon which protectionists and free traders would naturally differ. In any event, it seems safe to say that Mr. Mellon and the Administration will be free for a comfortable period of time from the embarrassment of having to answer this question.

Where the present Administration may get into difficulty is in the continuance of its two-edged policy of high tariff and debt collection. The two things do not go together. The American people cannot "have it both ways." I put this proposition squarely up to an economic authority of protectionist sympathies.

He will not allow me to give his name, but is willing that his answer, which I consider illuminating, should be recorded. Said he: "Go and tell that to the American farmer in the middle West. He claims that he wants tariff reduction, but he is louder than anyone else in the demand for relentless debt collection. When the farmer sees more light on this question, perhaps the Administration in Washington, which is sincerely trying to serve and protect his interest, can do something more conciliatory and constructive in the matter of debts." D. L.

MASONS TO HEAR MAJOR TAIT

Maj. Robert H. Tait of St. Johns, Newfoundland, will give an illustrated lecture on "Unknown Newfoundland" at the Boston Square and Compass Club next Saturday evening. Major Tait is a veteran of the World War, and is a graduate of Trinity College, Oxford University, where he received his bachelor's degree in law. He is commissioner of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland in the United States.

NEW PASTOR CALLED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 30 (Special) — The Rev. Benjamin Heideman has been called from East Lansing, Mich., to be pastor of the First Presbyterian Church and will preach his first sermon here Nov. 7.

NATION SHARES GAINS WON BY WORKERS UNDER DRY LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

of the money taken in by the saloon.

In pre-prohibition days the drinker's dollar was divided between the saloonkeeper, the distiller and the brewer, and, outside of a small portion spent for labor and for grain, they alone profited from its circulation.

In contrast to that, prohibition has put into circulation an aggregate of millions are distributed to many kinds of workers, the foundryman, the steel maker, the copper worker, the smelter operator, the rubber manufacturer, the rubber importer, the leather worker and many others.

As for the new funds which the worker now has to spend on any one or several articles of miscellaneous merchandise, some of the places they go are the furniture store, buying the products of the cabinet maker, the rug weaver and other craftsmen; to the clothing store to pass on to the garment maker, the textile manufacturer, the wool grower and the cotton planter, or the shoe manufacturer and the leather handler; to the grocery store for better food from the bakery, cannery, packing house, produce dealer, miller and farmer; to the hardware store for vacuum sweepers or electric washers; to the music store for a radio, piano or phonograph; or to the moving picture theater or park for recreation.

Public Utilities Share

In all of these economic operations the public utilities have a share, the railroads in transportation, the electric company, the gas company and the telephone company in furnishing new conveniences for the home, more of which workers have under prohibition.

In addition to the billions of dollars which prohibition thus has added to the wage workers' cash purchasing power for genuinely useful commodities, the improved stability of the worker as an earner and a saver has enabled him to buy on credit or time payments many things which formerly were out of his reach, Mr. Babson pointed out.

It is no mere coincidence, this business expert said, that the enormous growth of the credit business to its present proportions has taken place almost wholly within the last decade. It is hinged definitely and directly upon prohibition. Before prohibition, remarked Mr. Babson, there was virtually no installment buying; the workingman, practically speaking, had no credit.

"The sobriety which workers have learned under prohibition has made the wage earner a dependable 'credit risk,'" the statistician continued, "and nothing could have done this while the saloon remained. To destroy prohibition would do much to pull down this credit structure."

Workers Enjoy Use of Credit

Thus he attributes to the prohibition law the fact that wage earners' families are able today on a large scale and without unreasonable expense to enjoy the use and convenience of billions of dollars worth of goods in advance of earnings.

The contributions made by labor to the productivity of business, the more effective effort for which it has obtained its increased earnings, are in some ways beyond calculation, said Mr. Babson. To have a sober, clear-thinking man on the job is of value aside from increased tangible output. But there has been a gain in actual production per man, a gain reflected in the increase of 9 per cent in the production by industry as a whole in the United States during the last two years, the economist pointed out.

Besides improved skill on the part of the workman who has quit drinking, there is a gain also in the matter of the amount of time he is able to spend actually on the job. Putting these two together, Mr. Babson said: "Prohibition has increased the efficiency and productiveness of labor at least 10 per cent."

This estimate again is borne out by the independent investigations of Professor Fisher of Yale, who has deduced from experiments in individual efficiency that 10 per cent "is a safe minimum for increased productivity" resulting from abstinence from intoxicants.

Small percentages have tremendous significances in economics, Mr. Babson explained. A variance of 10 per cent above or below normal in the volume of national trade represents the balance of power between flourishing business and depression.

With 44,000,000 persons gainfully employed in the United States, it can readily be seen that 10 per cent increase in their productiveness may be the difference between adversity and prosperity.

Mr. Babson then laid down the outline of what has come about in the individual worker's standard of living as well as in his earning capacity when he said, "Instead of putting money into liquor which soon vanishes, the working man is now buying clothes that last for months, automobiles that last for years and houses that last him a lifetime, all of which contributes to more permanent prosperity.

"We have demonstrated that 75 per cent of the great increase in savings in this country is coming from the wage-earning class, the class which before prohibition was the biggest supporter of the saloon. This leads one to consider what inward change of character and purpose has taken place in the man who now takes the money he formerly spent for drink and starts instead a savings account for himself and his family."

Money in the Bank

Take for example, he said, the man who, through money saved from liquor is able to deposit $20 a month regularly in a co-operative bank or building and loan association, bringing him 5 or 6 per cent interest, a source of income which previously he did not have.

In 12 years this man will have approximately $4000, Mr. Babson pointed out. He has actually saved $2880, while compound interest has yielded him an additional $1120. He has money enough to buy a home for his family, whereas had he continued spending his wages for liquor he would have absolutely nothing to show for his money except probably a decreased earning ability.

The sober workingman, with his home paid for, is freed from paying rent, has greater sense of security for the future, and is able to make even greater additions to his savings and his purchases for his family's comfort. Soon he is in a position to buy an automobile, better furniture, a radio and so forth, as well as to provide better educational opportunities for his children. In short, instead of permitting continued expenditures for intoxicants which tend to make him an economic and civic liability, he has become an economic and civic asset to his community through the results of his savings made under prohibition.

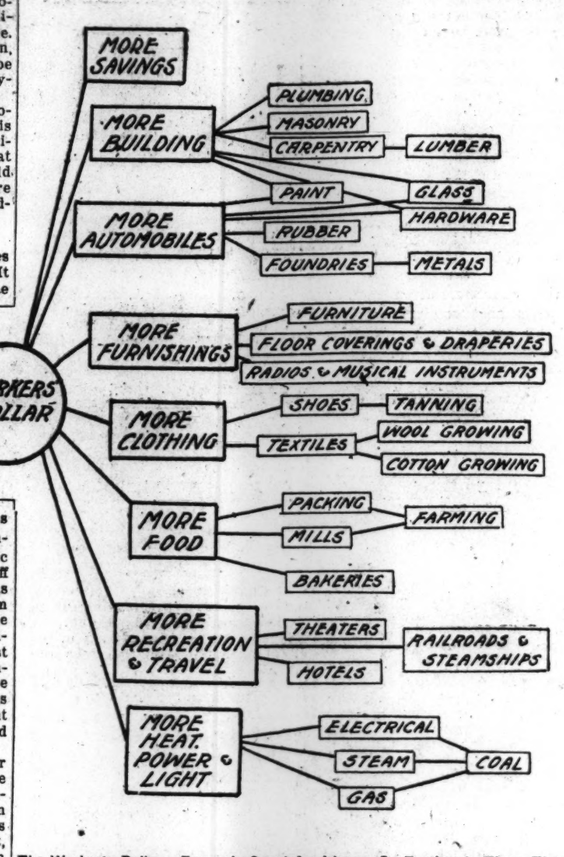
In the meantime he has attained a self-control and self-respect with which he is equipped to profit by his leisure, to employ it in genuine recreation, another mark of an improved standard of living. Henry Ford has stated pointedly the significance of this fact in the words, "We are ready for leisure. A day off is no longer a day drunk. The prohibition law has made it possible for men and their families really to enjoy leisure."

Time off after work is to be distinguished sharply from shiftlessness or drunken idleness, Mr. Ford points out. It does not interfere with but benefits industry.

This general improvement in the morale of labor was named by Mr. Babson as being perhaps the most deeply significant of the ways in which prohibition figures in prosperity.

"In advancing the worker's standard of living, prohibition has increased the morale and dependability of labor generally," said Mr. Babson. "These rising standards must be reflected in the prosperity of the country. It makes little difference how much natural wealth a country may have; it takes men of ability and character to cash in these values. So the present prosperity of the United States is in a great measure a reflection of the higher morale and ability of the American workman—an improvement in which prohibition bulks large as a contributing factor."

Why Dry Dollar Buys More Than Wet One



The Worker's Dollars, Formerly Spent for Liquor, Go Further in These Times of Prohibition. They Purchase a Greater Volume of More Useful Goods, and Go Into Far Wider Varieties of Business and Industry. On the Left Is Indicated the Limited Circulation of the Dollar Which Used to Go for Intoxicating Liquor. On the Right Side the Lines Indicate Some of the Channels by Which the Worker's Dollars Contribute to General Prosperity and by Which Industry in Return Contributes Its Goods to the Worker's Welfare. Furthermore, the Dollars Moving in This Direction Include Not Only Those Formerly Paid for Liquor, But Also Those Additional Dollars by Which Sobriety Has Increased the Worker's Productive Capacity and Earning Power.

FEDERAL RESERVE STOCKHOLDERS MEET

Stockholders of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank, who attended the annual stockholders' meeting yesterday, were guests of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston today, and following their golf tournament at the Tedesco Country Club in Swampscott they were entertained at luncheon.

At their session yesterday the stockholders passed a resolution indorsing the McFadden bill, providing among other things the establishment of branch banks. The resolution was similar to the one adopted at the recent Los Angeles meeting of the American Bankers' Association.

Charles S. Hamlin, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, who with Robert M. Luce, Representative in Congress, and A. Lincoln Filene, addressed the stockholders, said that banking conditions today are particularly favorable and sound.

DR. WEIZMANN TO SPEAK

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist organization, will be the principal speaker at the national conference of the American Jewry which will discuss Palestine problems under the auspices of the United Palestine Appeal of America in Boston, Nov. 20 and 21.

DEPARTMENT STORES OF '70'S WERE NEW TO BOSTON FOLK

Story of Houghton & Dutton to Be Told Over Radio in Celebration of Company's Anniversary Week Is a Romance of Modern Merchandising

The story of how a general department store, then a new thing in big city merchandising, took its place in the habits and affairs of Boston people of the early "seventies" will be told to radio listeners tonight in a program opening the anniversary week of the Houghton & Dutton Co. The speaker will be Miss Elizabeth McGrath, who has been a member of the store family since its establishment. The program, including musical numbers reminiscent of the times of the store's founding in 1872, will be radiocast from station WEEI at 7:40 p. m.

Programs will be given every afternoon and evening during the anniversary week by an orchestra of girls dressed in costumes of the period of a half century ago, and visitors to the store will be welcomed to the radiocasting studio, where they may watch and hear these musicians while the old time selections are being put on the air.

The store has been beautified with special decorations, such as autumn leaves, and among these decorations one feature of the scheme will remain permanently a part of the store. This is a series of 10 oil canvases by W. Harry Smith, a Boston artist, showing old Boston landmarks as they looked in the time when the store was founded. These are hung on the walls of the main floor and on the stairways.

Originated Department Store

The distinction of having originated the metropolitan department store is claimed for Samuel S. Houghton, whose merchandising career in Boston is commemorated in the Houghton & Dutton Company anniversary week. In a typical country store in Lebanon, N. H., nearly a century ago he conceived the idea out of which through many years of hard work he built up the first store of this type in New England, which is now one of the largest mercantile establishments in Boston.

Mr. Houghton, it was recalled left the little store in New Hampshire with practically nothing except the characteristic determination of a New England Yankee, and started for New Bedford, Mass, the home of his sister, who was the wife of Roland H. Macy, a sea captain with a considerable fortune. He convinced Captain Macy of the soundness of his project for establishing a city department store, and the two men went to New York and founded the R. H. Macy store, the first of its kind in the country and now one of the largest.

The business then, however, was not big enough to occupy two men and Mr. Houghton returned to New England, opening a store on Hanover Street, then the retail center of Boston. That was in 1843. His capital then was only adequate for a dry goods business, but in that he prospered and soon opend four other stores, one of them at 55 Tremont Street.

Retained Early Plan

Meanwhile the young merchant kept the idea of a general department store which he had helped to make successful in New York. In October, 1872, his Tremont Street store was swept away by fire, and shortly afterward the wholesale establishment of Benjamin F. Dutton on Summer Street suffered similarly in the great Boston fire of that year.

As Mr. Houghton set about to rehabilitate his busines he sought the co-operation of Mr. Dutton, whose financial ability and judgment he had long admired, and the result was a partnership by which the new general department store was established at 55 Tremont Street in November, 1872.

The store was successful from the first. Soon the pavilion building at the corner of Tremont and Beacon Streets was added. In 1906 the eight-story Dutton Building at 3 Beacon Street was built and in 1912 the new nine-story building at the corner of Tremont and Beacon Streets replaced the former building on that site. Today the great store contains more than 10 acres of floor space and is one of the most spacious and modern in the city.

NEW STATLER PARK DEDICATED BY CITY

11,000-Square-Foot Plot to Be Planted

Mayor Nichols today named the triangular plot at the junction of Stuart Street, Church Street and Columbus Avenue, directly across the street from the new $15,000,000 Statler hotel after the leader of the enterprise—Statler Park. He did this in conjunction with a meeting of the Park Commissioners, thereby carrying out the ideas of his predecessor in beautifying this plot at a cost of more than $300,000.

Planting on the plot of 11,000 square feet will begin next Monday. It will be surrounded by a hedge of aralia, using spirea in all the 14 beds. Seeding is practically completed, and a fountain has been proposed for the open space in the center.

Attention will be centered also next Monday on extensive planting of shrubs to surround the fire department signal station in the Fens directly in front of the Westland Avenue entrance.

SECRETARY MacNIDER SPEAKS AT BRIDGEPORT

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 30 (Special)—Hanford MacNider, Assistant Secretary of War, speaking last night at the annual banquet of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, made a strong plea for the support by Connecticut industry of the Government's preparedness program, provided for in the National Defense Act.

In advocating preparedness on a national scale, the Secretary placed emphasis upon his statement that the Governmental program was regarded not as militaristic in any sense but as "the plan of industry to insure the Nation against war."

MASONIC VETERAN MEDALS AWARDED

Members of Haverhill Lodges Get New Honor

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 30—The first awarding of Masonic veteran medals, a distinction recently inaugurated by the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts for members who have served 50 years in the Masonic order, took place Wednesday evening at a meeting of the Merrimack Lodge and Saggahew Lodge of this city when Frank L. Simpson, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, presented medals to 12 members of the two lodges.

Those in the Merrimack Lodge to whom medals were awarded were: Raymond Noyes, Charles K. Mansur, John M. Taylor, James A. Griffin, Charles F. Elden, Dana J. Flanders, and Clifton Thom. The following members of the Saggahew Lodge received medals: Edward G. Frothingham, S. Frank Colby, William E. Blunt, Marion Taylor, and Oliver S.

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POLES AIDED BY BRITISH STRIKE

Monthly Export of Polish Coal Has Quadrupled to 2,000,000 Tons

This article, the last of a series of three, was written by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor after a special visit to Poland, made for the purpose of examining the general situation and its political, economic, and financial aspects.

By PAUL CREMONA

WARSAW (Special Correspondence)—Both the financial and economic situation of Poland have greatly improved since the change of Government in May last, and the entire Republic is now forging ahead on the crest of a wave of national prosperity greater than any it has experienced in its history. True, this sudden improvement is due to a great extent to the coal strike in Great Britain, which has enabled Polish mines to flood the European market with their coal. Poland has seized her chance, and her average monthly export of 500,000 tons of coal has increased to 2,000,000. The railways have been unable to meet the demands made upon them since the beginning of the British coal strike, and several permanent contracts for the supply of coal to European nations have been secured by Poland.

Polish financiers and statesmen are very optimistic on the economic future of their country; they seem to believe that the economic crisis in Poland has already reached its climax and that Poland has now entered a period of decided recovery.

In a statement made to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Czeslan Klarner, the Finance Minister, says: "The financial situation of Poland shows a standing improvement. This fact is due to the efforts of the Government to balance the budget and to the favorable results of Poland's commercial balance, which during the past 10 months has shown a stable improvement. The Treasury receipts improve every month, and, further, the system of provisional budgets enables the Government to give the budget a complete equilibrium. Simultaneously, as a result of the higher course of the zloty and of its stabilization, the confidence of the public in the zloty has been restored. The Polish Bank is gradually recovering and increasing its reserves, which were lost in the second half of last year."

Asked whether Poland would raise loans in foreign countries to enable it to overcome the present difficulties, the minister stated: "The grant of a foreign loan would undoubtedly contribute toward a more prompt reconstruction, and would, at the same time, intensify the economic life of the Nation. The Polish Government is, however, perfectly aware that the efficacy of the loan to be obtained depended upon the conditions upon which it could be granted, and therefore it believes that the settlement of the state's finances will create a favorable basis for securing a loan on good conditions."

That Poland is extricating itself from the present economic difficulties with surprising rapidity is a fact recognized by all those who have lately visited that Nation. An essentially agricultural country, Poland not only produces all that is necessary for her own consumption, but when the year's crops are good she can even export large quantities of her cereals, dairy products, etc.

On the other hand, one of the main difficulties which has hitherto handicapped Poland's economic recovery has been the disappearance of the Russian market, which in prewar days absorbed a very great proportion of Polish products. Russia is the natural market for Polish goods and products, and if trade relations between the two countries have not developed to a great extent, no fault should be attributed to Poland. Illegal trade with Russia, namely that which is not carried through the Soviet Government, seems to be increasing, and the sales to Russia are always made on a cash basis.

Poland, rather than develop an export industry beyond her present capacity, should intensify agricultural production, or rather improve the antiquated methods still used in the cultivation of the soil.

RAILROAD MEN BACK PASSENGER COMFORT

Traffic Officials Indorse Making Travel Easy

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 30 (Special)—The seventieth annual convention of the American Association of Passenger Traffic Officers went on record here as indorsing new and up-to-date equipment additions which will add to the comfort and convenience of passengers so as to increase the attractiveness of travel.

It was also the concensus that the "Save to Travel" groups, tourist bureaus, and other such agencies should be encouraged and given every cooperation by the carriers. The advisability of railroads doing joint resort and community advertising instead of individual advertising also met with favor.

Twenty-five new members were admitted to the association. John N. Cornatzar of the St. Louis, San Francisco Railway Company was elected president; Leon M. Allen of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, vice-president; W. C. Hope of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

New members of the executive committee selected are George T. Charlton of Chicago with the Chicago & Alton; H. H. Melanion of Montreal with the Canadian National Railways, J. D. Rahner of St. Augustine, with the Florida East Coast Railway, and J. F. Pierce of Montreal, with the Canadian Steamship Line.

Uncle Henry Ready for His Daily Task

SACKS, ROPES, BRUSHES AND ALL

A Coat of More Fashionable Cut and Usage Takes the Place of the Traditional Linen Duster Worn by the Chimney Sweep

FRENCH AIRMEN FLY 3750 MILES IN 32 HOURS

PARIS, Oct. 30 (AP)—The feasibility of a Paris to New York non-stop airplane flight is considered to have been proven by Lieutenant Costes and Captain Rignut, French military airmen, who have just made an aerial trip from Le Bourget, France, to Jask, on the Arabian Sea in South Persia. The distance flown was 3415 miles. The time was 32 hours.

The aviators are claiming a record only for distance in a straight line between the Le Bourget airdrome and Jask. The actual distance covered by them, counting deviation from this straight line, was about 3750 miles, which is greater than the distance between Paris and New York.

Wanted—a High Silk Hat, for a New Orleans Chimney Sweep

Elegance Has Gone and With It the "Topper," Though the Romanay Can Still Procure His Linen Duster

New Orleans, La.
Special Correspondence

"Romanay! Romanay! Romanay! lady—
I know why yo' chimly won' draw,
Stove won' bake
An' yo' can' make no cake,
An' I know why yo' chimly won' draw."

THROUGH the early morning quiet of New Orleans' residential streets, the Negro chimney sweep still sends his minor cry. He wears the traditional dress of his craft—silk hat and long linen duster, and over his shoulder carries his lattinier, a bundle of sacks, ropes and long brushes made from the frayed leaves of the swamp palmetto. But his most distinguishing characteristic is the glory of a battered silk hat, usually worn jauntily over one eye.

Alas, few headgear of that type can be obtained any longer and an old and picturesque profession will soon be no more. The elegance of other days has passed, and the colored chimney sweep, whose "white folks" gave him their discarded top hats, cannot depend upon them now, for this one-time badge of a gentleman is not worn much today. A romanay—as he styles himself in Creole patois, from the French ramoneur or chimney sweep—a romanay without his headgear is unthinkable.

A Fireplace in Each Room

New Orleans has always been a city of fireplaces, and the romanay's history here is a lengthy one. For over a century and a half his trade has flourished. In the Vieux Carré are many delightful close-shuttered French and Spanish houses, some dating back 150 years, and each room boasts a fireplace. Most of the later dwellings—of one and two stories—are spread over an area next in size only to that of New York's city limits. In a semitropical climate, modern heating systems are far from a necessity, and are the exception rather than the usual thing.

So New Orleans is one of the few cities in the world where the chimney sweep still maintains his hold. Before the Civil War he worked for his master, afterward for himself. Law has its professional ethics, and the diplomatic corps precise rules for conventionalities; but these are as nothing compared to the fixed laws which prevail in the picturesque romanay's guild. The profession is usually handed down in the family. He must be a particular shade, a deep, gleaming black upon which soot is not distinguishable, unless it leaves a slightly lighter mark! He should not be too tall, and in girth must never surpass the ideal figure of the day. For it is energetic labor that requires roof climbing.

Uncle Ezekiel Has the Floor

"It's dan-jus work," says Uncle Ezekiel, a venerable member of the profession, "an' yo' got to learn 'em young."

"Yas-sum"—with head on one side, big crooked forefinger pressed against the temple, "yas, sum, ah was nuffin but a baby chile, des commencin' to eat mo' dan two bananas to onct when mah paps tuk me wif him and started me off"—

His son has followed in this trade, "It's sho dan-jus work," he repeats with a somber shake of the head, "but when yo' finish' an' see dat smoke des a-bustin' out clear an' high in de blue sky, yo' know yo' work is well did. Ah al'ays rekomembahs mah houses an' when Ah walks along, Ah say—'Look dere, niggah,'" — extravagant gesture — "' tho'w yo' eyes up heah an' heah an' heah an' heah.' All dem w'ite folks glad ole Uncle Zekiel know how to make dey chimly draw'."

And he sighs gustily over the joys of a craft well employed.

But the noble profession has developed a near tragedy, because "times ain' lak w'at dey was," and in a hoarse whisper Uncle asks for sympathy and advice, for "quality folks" don't wear high hats now-a-days, and what will the romanays do? He is not worried on his own account, he still has two chapeaux, whose one-time owners (gentlemen of prominence), he proudly names. But how will his son manage?

One man declares that his battered, frayed silk topper—too dilapidated for wear, was given an ancestor by none other than Gen. Andrew Jackson, the hero of the Battle of New Orleans. The aforementioned forbear cleaned so well "de chimly" in the place where the soldier stayed on one of his trips back to the city he had saved, that the noted man, as a mark of his esteem for so splendid a worker—bequeathed his hat and future glory on the humble sweep.

Never was it necessary to ask for high hats past their days of usefulness; employers invariably remembered. But now, before he leaves a house, one's romanay wants to know if one's "men folks" have any worn out beaver.

And a Linen Duster

Though his head covering is threatened, the sweep has no trouble procuring the long-tailed linen duster, which he wears open and very much soiled from too constant use. This lends a dignity which adds much to the profession, for the highly respected preachers are the only other members of their race who affect such a garment.

Neither is it too difficult to obtain a stock for his lattinier, which is really an old sack. However, it must be a special size—about medium—and must never be one that has ever contained flour, for reasons which can easily be imagined.

The few wire instruments which are brought into play for elusive corners are easily obtained from a "junk" man, and readily twisted to suit their purpose. The sturdy swamp palmetto, pressed into service as a broom when frayed, is plentiful just outside the city, though it must be admitted that some junior members of the craft sometimes employ the more prosaic factory variety.

It may only be a short while before the sweep is no longer called in; no longer, prudently, and with due ceremony lays down his sack, removes the shining chapeau with a flourish, nor slips out of the linen duster, takes off his ancient shoes and climbs onto the roof with the alacrity of a cat. Standing high above the noisy streets, pulling his broom of grasses tied to a long rope up and down the chimney, he bursts into music. To a rousing accompaniment of swishes, thuds and scrapings, he sings, queer, half-forgotten spirituals or folk songs of the state in gombo (patois) French. Sometimes, and unfortunately, he obliges with an original version of popular jazz, unless silence is requested. Then the other sounds mysteriously increase, to such an extent that the singing is certainly preferable.

As evidence of the dire predicament which may soon lead to the abolition of a quaint and esteemed trade, an inconspicuous advertisement appeared in a local paper. In a city of over 500,000, a place which has been called the "Paris of America" and one noted for the gayety and charm of its social life as it was once, for an elegance now departed—in such a spot a chimney sweep finds it necessary to call upon the entire population for "one old-time silk hat for chimney sweep, good money paid."

The coal black romanay, professing a tried and honorable calling, in his linen duster, with his lattinier carelessly slung over the shoulder and wearing the stovepipe hat that shone luminously in the social glories of the late eighties and nineties, still walks the Crescent City's quaintly named thoroughfares. Under the jauntily cocked hat he carries his head high. His eyes are aglow with the pleasures of a happy-go-lucky nature. Through the bright jasmine-scented air, touched with a faint tang by gentle Gulf breezes, in rich mellow tones he sends his minor cry.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

(From the San Diego Independent)

Chula Vista, Calif.

HAMMERS, and saws that did their work in hands that labored for love and not for money made their busy sounds at the site of the fire-destroyed home of Mrs. Hattie Hagar here.

Taking a page from the history of the pioneers of this country, the men of the town congregated for an old-fashioned purpose—to help a neighbor. Word was sent out to the residents of the town that $400 and the free labor of a group of carpenters and other workmen were needed to rebuild the house.

Thirty-five workmen arrived early one morning ready to go to work. A group of women were on hand to get a big picnic dinner for the men. Except that the women were dressed in modern sports clothes instead of linsey-woolsey and the men built the house with modern tools, the scene was typical of early America. With such lightning speed did the men work that by evening Mrs. Hagar and her family were moved into their community-built house.

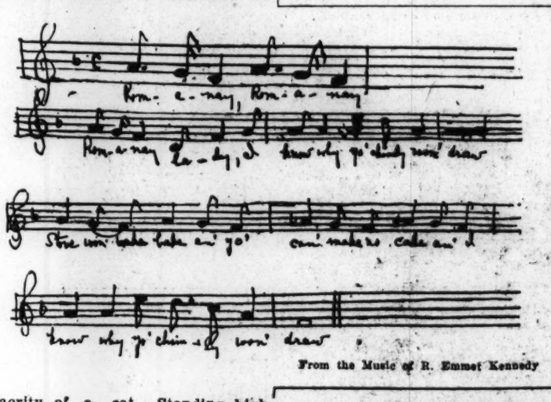
Winnipeg, Man.
Special Correspondence

CHARLIE MEADE has been stage doorkeeper at the Orpheum Theater here ever since the house opened 15 years ago. Frequently, after the show is over he falls into a reminiscent mood and talks of famous stars he has met during his 30 years in the vaudeville business.

He likes especially to tell of an incident during Sarah Bernhardt's last Winnipeg engagement. There was a charwoman—a member of the midnight army which descends on the business section after the workers have gone home—who at one time had been a servant of the actress, so she came to the stage door every evening in the hope of seeing her former mistress.

Three times she was disappointed, the actress having left the theater before she got there, but on the fourth night she arrived just as Mme. Bernhardt was about to drive off.

The interview on the sidewalk was brief and when it was over there was an extra scrubbing brush and pail in the theater, while the owner thereof was whirling away to hear her former mistress give an impromptu performance at a soldiers' hospital. Through the crowded streets they drove, the unknown charwoman and the world's most famous actress, side by side, sisters under the skin.



From the Music of R. Emmet Kennedy

YOUNGSTOWN STEEL OUTPUT OFF

Steel production in the Youngstown district has declined, 35 of the 53 open hearth furnaces in the area now melting in contrast to a high of 44 six weeks ago.

VALUABLE WORK DONE BY CANADIAN AIR FORCE

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—An air mail service in Canada may be a reality of the near future, stated Capt. J. S. Scott of Ottawa, director of the Royal Canadian Air Force, who was in Winnipeg on an inspection trip. The success which has attended the operation of such a service in the United States is now being studied by the department, Capt. Scott said, and it is intended, furthermore, to conduct some experiments in Canada in this regard.

Winnipeg is ideally located for the headquarters of an air force, Captain Scott said. He paid tribute to the splendid work done by the Manitoba Wing of the Royal Canadian Air Force, which he said was one of the best organized and most efficient parts of the organization. During the year some 215 fires were sighted by the air patrol and forest rangers rushed to the scene in considerably quicker time than under the old system of patrolling the forests. The air force was also doing valuable exploratory work and in mapping new areas. Last year, 47,000 square miles of unknown territory was photographed from the air, much valuable information being thus obtained.

SELF-SACRIFICE IS RECOGNIZED

Carnegie Fund Honors 24 Who Committed Acts of Heroism

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission has recognized 24 acts of heroism by awarding two silver and 22 bronze medals, in addition to pensions aggregating $3580 annually and $14,600 for other worthy purposes. Five of the heroes cited paid the supreme sacrifice in the commission of heroic deeds.

The posthumous awards follow:

Melvin G. Bartels, Goshen, Ind.; Herbert H. Freeland, Toronto, Ont.; James T. Clayton, Long Branch, N. J.; Alexander F. Dunn, Gaithersburg, Md.; Matthew B. Ross, Marseilles, Ill.

Among those recognized was one girl, Miss Phyllis K. Perry, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Can., Miss Perry, aged 15 years, rescued two girls from drowning at Chippawa.

The other heroes who received bronze medals were:

J. Arthur Barry, 1343 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; John V. Masterson, New Brunswick, N. J.; John Francis Tokes, Company 1, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.; James Vincent Fleming, Medford, Mass.; Clarence M. Smith, Central Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga.; Haydn Long, Springfield, Mass.; Orrin Porter, Central Fire Headquarters, Bristol, Conn.; Edward J. Ward, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Harry F. Cameron, Missoula, Mont.; R. Barnett Hollingsworth, Asheville, N. C.; Frederick M. DeRick, Bridgeport, Conn.; William Norman Clements, Miami, Fla.; Matthew J. Cepolunis, Worcester, Mass.; Torger R. Helgesen, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas Weaver, Central Village, Conn.; Lewis A. Miller, Goshen, Ind.; Lincoln Andrew Tutty of Mira, N. S., Can.

BELGO-DUTCH PACT OPPOSED

By Wireless

THE HAGUE, Oct. 30—The second Chamber commenced, yesterday, its debate on the treaty with Belgium signed at The Hague in April, 1925, between Dr. van Karnebeek and Paul Hymans. The treaty meets widespread opposition.

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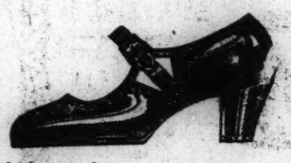

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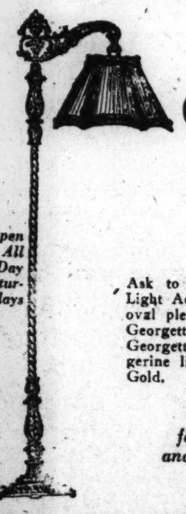

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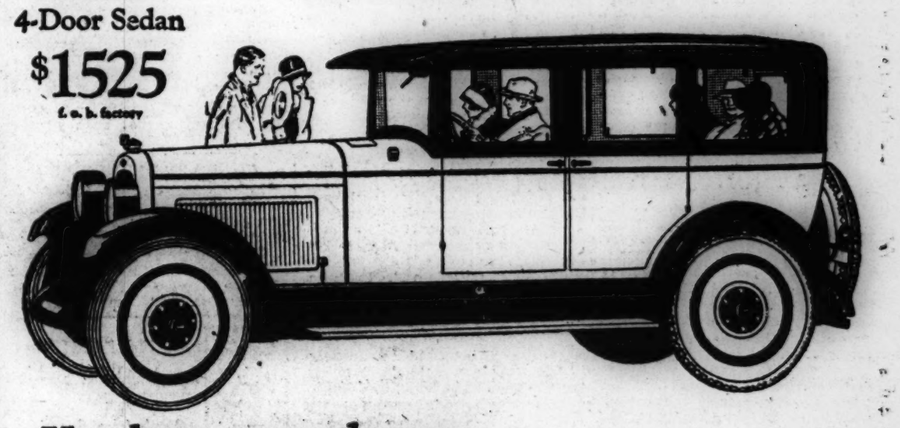

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FARM COALITION MOVE INDORSED

Carl Vrooman Sees Great Field for Bipartisan Agricultural Bloc

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (Special Correspondence)—A plea for organization of "a bipartisan voters' agricultural bloc for united political action," in which the South would join hands with the West, is indorsed by Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in the Wilson Cabinet, himself a practical farmer at Bloomington, Ill.

"With such an organization, we farmers will be a political army, invincible in numbers, in power of organization and in the justice of our cause," said Mr. Vrooman, in an address before the Alabama State Conference of the League of Women Voters.

"Farmers also must form a working alliance with their natural allies, the business men of the West and South, the laboring men, the women of the country and the ex-service men. Probably the greatest single obstacle in the way of an economic and political square deal for the farmers is partisan politics.

"Fortunately today the farmers occupy a strategic position that makes them politically irresistible, if they will but pool their votes. What could be simpler than for the 11 corn and wheat-producing states, which participated in the Des Moines conference, together with such northwestern states as Oregon, Washington, Wyoming and Montana, to unite with the southern and border states in a bipartisan agricultural bloc that would have a majority in both houses of Congress? Moreover, such a majority would be heavily reinforced by congressmen from agricultural districts in non-agricultural states and by senators from industrial states in which the farmers hold the political balance of power. If the farmers will thus pool their votes, they can take control of both the executive and legislative branches of our Government and write on our statute books any economic program that is sound and just.

"A masterful eastern bloc of senators and congressmen has succeeded in killing every proposal so far made for genuine farm relief legislation. By so doing they are forcing the farmers of the country, quite against their natural inclinations, traditions and established partisan affiliations, to form a bipartisan defensive bloc, or coalition, of the Democratic South and the Republican West.

"The farmer has no objection to any equitable legislation to promote the reasonable prosperity of the manufacturers, the railroads, the bankers, labor, or any other legitimate national group of interests, but he demands that agriculture be put on a basis of equality with all such interests being given the same measure of governmental protection and encouragement that has been accorded to them."

A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris

RUBBER is commanding the attention of France. M. Outrey, the deputy for Cochin-China, puts forward an interesting proposal for the paying of France's war debts. Remarking that rubber rose from 5 francs to 65 francs a kilogram, and settled at about 40 francs, he continues: "England is the great rubber producing country, and controls the market. America consumes 400,000 tons per annum. France suffers from a dearth of the precious commodity because world production is inferior to consumption, and this insufficiently will last until 1935." He calculates that America will have to purchase large quautities from England, involving additional sums of perhaps 20,000,000,000 francs a year. He suggests, therefore, that France should offer to America the means of acting on the rubber market in such a way as to bring down prices by about 20 francs a kilogram. America has already tried to make rubber plantations, but has not particularly succeeded. France could provide 1,000,000 hectares of land for the cultivation of rubber in Indo-China. This land might be worked by Americans in association with the French. He says that the capital needed would be only 10,000,000,000 francs—that is to say, very little more than a year's savings if the price is thereby diminished by half. A hectare can yield at least 400 kilograms of rubber and an annual production corresponding to American requirements of 400,000,000 kilograms—or 400,000 tons—could be obtained. He asserts that the land suitable for rubber growing could easily be found in Cambodia alone. In addition to this reasoning, it should be pointed out that the world's need of rubber is likely to increase.

The Motor Salon

One of the most animated thoroughfares in the world was the Avenue des Champs-Elysees where the motor salon was held. The automobiles overflowed from the Grand Palais to the spacious road. The site for the Grand Palais—and also for the Petit Palais—was carefully chosen for the exhibition of 1900. It teems with life in a stately setting. There are few finer avenues, leading as it does to the great Arc de Triomphe, to the Etoile from which radiate roads to all parts of Paris, to the immense Bois de Boulogne. The Petit Palais is a permanent art museum. The Grand Palais furnishes an abode for the various salons and exhibitions which are held. It comfortably housed the many hundreds of cars of many shapes and sizes which looked at their best under the new system of roof lighting. The stands were simple platforms carpeted with red. Most of the cars on view were complete with coachwork and accessories. Experience shows that visitors are not particularly attracted by a chassis which scarcely conveys an idea of the final appearance of the car. America was well to the fore in this show, and it would appear that there is likely to be keen competition between the French and American manufacturers. France cannot pretend to be such a great user of the motorcar as America, but it is confidently claimed that for handsome construction, for reliability, and for reasonable prices France can well hold its own. Moreover, the increase in automobile traffic in France is remarkable, and with the good roads it is evident that the motorcar is destined to grow in popularity.

Increasing Gold Reserves

It may be that the repurchase by the Banque de France of gold and silver could hardly be expected to have much material effect, but the moral effect was undoubtedly great. Whereas a few months ago people were rushing to sell their bonds to the state and placing the state in difficulties, they are now rushing to take their gold and silver to the bank. The sight of these crowds, anxious to add to the gold reserves of the country, was extraordinary. They were lined up four or six deep in long queues at every branch office. Some critics complained that the hoarders of gold and silver have been treated too well. It must not be forgotten that in the early part of the war patriotic folk responded to the appeal of the Government and exchanged their gold for paper which has now lost six-sevenths of its value. Those who stuck to their gold illegally are now induced to hand it in at the rate of 145 francs to the pound sterling, instead of 25. Still, it is to be observed that the real value of the gold is more like 175 to the pound. Thus there is still a loss registered by the gold hoarders, and those who spent their bank notes before the fall of the franc received more goods than could be purchased today for an equivalent amount of gold. Since, however, gold is not in circulation, those who possess it are well advised to accept whatever the bank decides to give. A few financiers profess to see in the rate of 145 to the pound, or roughly 30 to the dollar, an indication of the rate at which the French authorities intend to stabilize the franc. Such speculations are premature. The ultimate rate depends upon circumstances which are not yet clear.

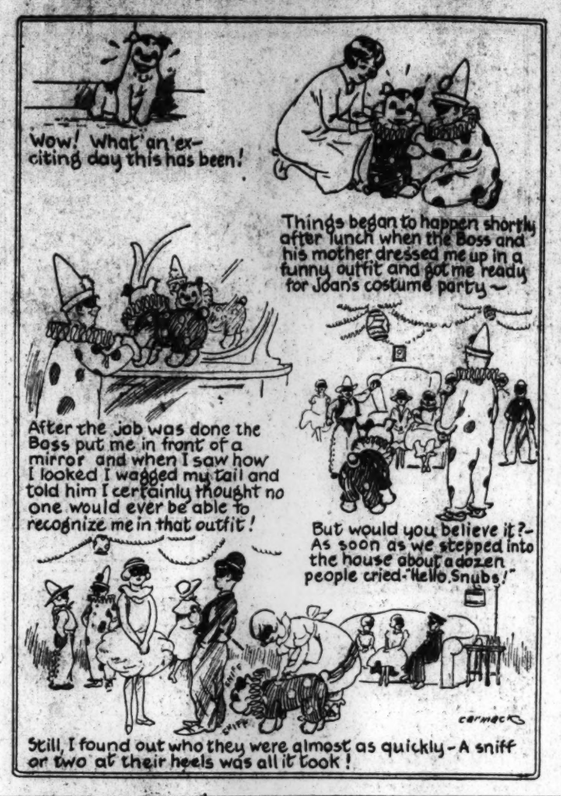
Allen Regulations Needed

The recent sharp controversy between France and Italy has called the attention of the Government to the need of regulations for the foreigner. It will be recalled that Italy accused France of harboring Italians who conducted from France an anti-Fascist propaganda. The same accusation has been made by other countries—notably Spanish Republicans residing on French soil and working against the Spanish régime. Then there are Russians, both Communist and Royalist, while refugees from the Balkans make France a center for their propaganda. Now, France is willing to remain hospitable and to be a haven of refuge for those who for political reasons live outside their own country, but this is a different thing from allowing France to be used for purposes of agitation. Thus Albert Sarraut, Minister of Interior, has sent a circular to the Prefects, reminding them of the obligations imposed on foreigners residing in France to respect the laws of hospitality by refraining from propaganda likely to trouble the public peace at home and abroad. These observances, based upon strict justice and equitable impartiality, are at present not being honored by a number of foreign groups; and periodicals published on French territory in foreign languages resort to violent polemics. Such agitation cannot be tolerated. There will be an attentive control, foreign periodicals will be watched, and posters and advertisements in foreign languages must carry a translation into French. It is formally forbidden to foreigners to carry signs or emblems on the public thoroughfares susceptible of provoking counter-demonstrations or undesirable incidents.

Scarcity of Judges

When the French Government reduced the number of provincial law courts its primary purpose was economy. But there is another reason. It is actually becoming difficult to find enough judges. There are about 100 vacancies which cannot be filled, and there is a disquieting falling off both in the quantity and the quality of the candidates. The army, the navy, the diplomatic service, and the higher grades of the teaching profession, are equally short of recruits. The causes are manifold, but it is especially to be noted that the French state pays low salaries to its officials. A young man entering the judiciary can never hope to rise to a higher salary than $1500 a year. It is not surprising that the intellectual professions are being depleted.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



NEWSPAPERS ASKED TO BAN CRIME NEWS

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 30 (Special)—The Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs, in annual meeting, adopted a resolution petitioning the daily and other newspapers of the State to refrain from printing details of crime news.

The women asked that reports of the ways and means of committing crime be omitted, and declared in the resolution which was adopted without a dissenting vote and with no discussion that the habitual reading of detailed crime news has a subtly debasing effect upon all classes of the public and especially upon youth. It declared that such publication suggests to those susceptible the commission of further crimes and furnishes expert instruction in methods of carrying out such suggestions.

GOVERNOR NAMES MINER

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Labor received recognition on the Public Service Commission when Gifford Pinchot, Governor, appointed Christ J. Golden of Shamokin, president of District No. 9, of the United Mine Workers of America, as a member of the commission.

Progress in Churches

EXTENSIVE progress in caring for immigrants arriving at American ports and in providing education for children in the southern mountain sections of the United States was reported to the biennial convention of the United Lutheran Church by its inner mission board.

Its work is accomplished through 73 agencies, including settlements, neighborhood houses, children's bureaus, seamen's and immigrants' missions, inner-mission socities and city missions. Following the example set by government immigration agencies, the Lutherans have established contacts in foreign ports.

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A special commission "to make a careful canvas" of the relationship between natural science and religion was appointed at the fifth biennial conventfon of the United Lutheran Church in America, held in Richmond, Va. The committee was instructed to offer "an authoritative statement" on the subject at the next biennial meeting, in Erie, Pa., the Associated Press reports.

The resolution declared that "the relationship between science and religion is a matter of the deepest concern to the church and one upon which the church should give a guiding voice to its membership to the end that misunderstandings of this relationship may be minimized.

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Home Mission work of the church, heretofore divided among five agencies, was merged under a board of American missions. Headquarters of the new board will be established at New York, and regional headquarters will be set up in Chicago, Columbia, S. C., and at some point in Canada.

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The obligation of the church to care for its veteran ministers who are beyond the earning age was placed squarely before the United Lutheran convention by its board of ministerial pensions and relief. The board is in the midst of preparations for a campaign to raise $3,000,000 as an endowment fund to guarantee a steady minimum income. Already much publicity is being given to the need and the campaign organization is being effected, although the appeal itself will not be made to the people until Reformation Day, Oct. 31, 1927.

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A third conference organized by a joint committee of Jews and Christians was held in October at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, London. The experiment has met with considerable success. "Religion and the Race Problem," and "Religion as an Educational Force" were dealt with on the last two occasions, and the subject this year was "Religion and the Wage System."

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Regional conferences of the Baptist Church are replacing in Europe what were known as the European congresses, and the first of its kind for Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Bulgaria, was held in Budapest recently. The delegates to the Budapest conference, numbering 300, appeared pleased with the new plan, for it does enable a close study to be made of the many problems which interest these states and these alone.

The League of Nations subcommittee which has been working for a reform of the calendar finds there is considerable approval for the proposition to fix Easter Day on the second Sunday in April.

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The universal week of prayer, arranged by the World's Evangelical Alliance, will be observed from Sunday, Jan. 2, to Saturday, Jan. 8.

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Representatives of nearly every Christian denomination in America—denominations with a membership of more than 19,000,000—will launch on Nov. 12 a campaign in the United States and Canada to raise $200,000 with which to defray the expenses of an international conference which is to discuss unity among all the Christian churches of the world.

The conference, known as the "World Conference on Faith and Order," is to be held in Lausanne, Swit., Aug. 3 to 21, 1927. Eighty-seven nation-wide Christian communions, in about 30 different countries, have promised to take part. There are to be nearly 500 delegates, many of whom have already been named.

They will represent the Eastern Orthodox churches in Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Serbia, Georgia, the Island of Cyprus, Palestine, and Armenia; the old Catholic churches in Holland, Germany, Switzerland; and the Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, Lutheran, Disciples of Christ, Friends, Waldensian, and Moravians in many countries.

These countries include China, Japan, India, Australia, the West Indies, the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Czechoslovakia, and South Africa, in addition to those named above.

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As an outcome of the recent Berne conference an international institute for social research and service will be started, Dr. Adolf Keller states. Its task will be to connect the different movements in various countries.

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Owing to a growing lack of candidates for the ministry of the Reformed Church of Alsace-Lorraine, the Synod has decided to throw open the door, with full ministerial rights and privileges, to women who have completed their studies at a thological college, and who possess all necessary university certificates.

Pennsylvania Acre Gives 688 Bushels of Potatoes

BLOOMSBURG, Pa. (AP)—An acre of potatoes belonging to Ray Briggs, Nescopeck Township, yielded 688 bushels, a new world's record, according to Pennsylvania State College Extension specialists who witnessed the digging of the crop.

Briggs also held the former mark of 637½ bushels to the acre, made in 1924. He is 24 years old and has led the state in potato yields for three years.

RADIO CORPORATION HEARINGS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Word has been received at the Federal Trade Commission that the taking of testimony in its case against the Radio Corporation of America has been completed at Seattle and San Francisco and the hearings will be continued sometime this month, probably at New York City

MOUNTAIN FOLK ENJOY MR. FORD

His "Just Folks" Ways Please Them as He Visits Schools in the Hills

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 29 (Special)—Henry Ford by his plain ways has won the mountain folk of Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, who swarmed to see him at Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn., near the junction of the three states, where the manufacturer, accompanied by Mrs. Ford and friends from Detroit, went to visit the mountain schools in which he is interested.

Mr. Ford had hoped to visit the Hindman settlement school at Hindman, Ky., but when he reached that town he was informed that the trip would have to be made twelve miles by wagon. A crowd had gathered around the train. People wanted Mr. Ford to come out and make a speech, but he declined. Instead he jumped off the rear platform of his special train, concealed himself from view and then made his way around some freight cars until h was behind the crowd. Then he walked over the hills and enjoyed his visit in solitude.

Later the special rolled into the village of historic Cumberland Gap, Tenn., ahead of schedule. No one expected him then, but that was just what Mr. Ford wanted. It gave him an opportunity to see the school as it is in operation every day. When teachers learned of his arrival they went to call on him. One of the first questions he asked was:

"Are there any newspaper reporters among you?" Assured none were present, Mr. Ford seemed relieved and remarked: "I am glad of that. They treat me like a curiosity."

Mr. Ford was especially interested in the looms used by mountain girls for weaving. Some of the looms are more than 200 years old. He purchased luncheon cloths and other articles woven by the mountain girls.

While visiting the farm presented to the school by F. A. Sieberling, tire manufacturer of Akron, O., Mr. Ford made some practical suggestions for farm work. Mr. Ford insisted that "no show be made" over the party and they saw the chapel and classes conducted as usual. At chapel some questions were asked the students, which showed that more than 80 per cent are earning all or part of their education, that there are no foreign-born at the institution, and that Tennessee leads in enrollment, with Kentucky a close second and Virginia third.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford ate in the dining room with 400 students and insisted that they be served the same food as is given the mountain boys and girls every day. Knowing Mr. Ford's fondness for old-time fiddling, a teacher played for him. He greatly enjoyed it. Students went to the special train where they gave their cheers and yells. They also formed the word "Ford" which pleased Mrs. Ford.

SUNSET STORIES

The Little Pig That Stayed at Home

AUNT MARY was getting Baby ready for bed. Little Patty and Phil were watching her. They loved to see Baby's pink toes.

"Tell us about the little pigs that went to market, with Baby's toes, Aunt Mary," said Patty, touching a rosy toe.

So Aunt Mary said the old nursery rhyme, pretending that Baby's toes were little pigs.

After Baby was tucked away into the little white bed, the other children gathered around Aunt Mary for a bed-time story.

"When I was a little girl," said Aunt Mary, "I had a pet pig, and the nursery rhyme always reminds me of it."

"Tell us about it, please, Aunt Mary," begged Patty and Phil.

"Father gave sister and me a baby pig apiece," began Aunt Mary. "Mine was an undersized one, to begin with, and that made me feel especially tender toward it. I named it Tiny. Sister's pig was normal in size, and she was very proud of him. She named him Jumbo. He grew to be a fine, large fellow, but mine remained undersized; if I had not seen to it that she got her share at meal-time, she would have fared badly, for pigs are not polite with each other at meals. Tiny repaid me by following me about at every opportunity. She was unusually intelligent and was always getting into mischief. Being so small, she could crawl through fences at unexpected places, so I had to look after her very carefully.

"When the time came to drive the pigs to market, Tiny was included with the others. My father tried to console me by telling me of the shiny dollars that would be mine from the sale of her, but I refused to be comforted, and sadly watched them depart for the market—Tiny, the smallest of lot, lagging behind."

"Later in the day, much to my surprise and delight, I saw my piggy coming down the road, homeward bound. She had turned back unnoticed by the drivers, and found her way home. You can imagine what a warm welcome she received! After that Father said I could keep her if I would rather have her than the money she would bring. You can guess which I chose! I was very proud of Tiny.

"I always think of her as 'The little pig that stayed at home,' when I say the old nursery rhyme."

And after this story was tol hem, Patty and Phil did, too.

What They are Saying

Keystone

MAUDE ADAMS: "It is one of the blessings of the theater that we are busy being someone else, and need have scarcely an inkling of ourselves."

GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM: "What a pity it is everybody and everything could not be somebody and something else!"

MRS. HARVEY FLINT: "To place all the evils of the present day upon prohibition is like blaming the Ten Commandments for all the sin in the world."

SENATOR BORAH: "When parties and candidates dodge the issues, the voters are likely to be indifferent to the voting booths."

F. W. CRISTMAN: "Political rebellion is frequently the only remedy to keep a party true to its ideals."

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK: "There are only half a dozen hymns I can sing with any kind of reality at all."

SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER: "Religion which is merely ritual and ceremonial can never satisfy."

ALBERT E. RIBOURG: "You have got to get under the surface to discover gold. The same is true about people."

DANIEL A. POLING: "Know your power but remember where it comes from."

SOFT COAL PRICES ON UPGRADE

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Simultaneously with the announcement of wage increases for miners of bituminous coal in the western Pennsylvania region, it became known that within the past week prices for coal were on the upgrade. Leading producers said the rapid rise was caused by a heavy export demand, the rush of domestic consumers to fill their bins for the winter and sundry other developments which affected the market.

LABOR OPPOSING MR. WILLIS

COLUMBUS, O. (AP) — William Green of Coshocton, president of the American Federation of Labor, has called upon organized labor in Ohio to defeat Senator Frank B. Willis (R.) for re-election, because of his alleged record on labor in Congress and particularly upon his labor record while Governor of Ohio.

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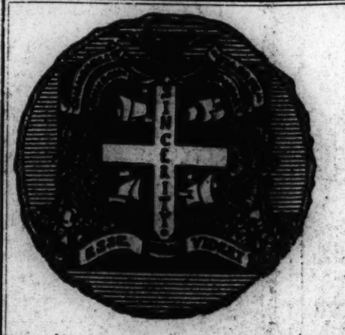
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Smith Students Urged to Take a Larger Interest in Politics

Dr. Neilson at School of Politics Tells Undergraduates They Are Actual or Potential Voting Citizens Whether They Wish It or Not

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 30—"Whether you wish it or not, you are either actual or potential voting citizens of this Republic," said Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, in recommending to the attention of the undergraduates, the School of Politics which the Massachusetts League of Women Voters is holding at the college.

"Politics," he said, "is a matter requiring a good deal of attention. You should not only buy daily newspapers, but you should learn to read them intelligently. You may affiliate yourselves with parties or you may remain independent, but remaining independent doesn't relieve you from the duty of being intelligent in your voting. I urge upon all of you whose academic engagements permit, to accept this chance to take up the burden of your citizenship."

Wide Order Represented

Undergraduates, however, played only a minor part in the membership of the school which was attended by women from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire and even Florida, as well as members of the Smith faculty. The presiding officers at the sessions were Mrs. True Worthy White, director of the league; Mrs. Robert de Normandie, president of the league, and Prof. Ellen D. Ellis of the department of economics at Mount Holyoke College.

Doctor Neilson welcomed the members at the Friday session of the school, and spoke briefly on "Citizenship in a Republic," discussing the growing tendency to distinguish between a republic and a democracy, and the increasing number of conservatives in America who insist that the United States was founded as a republic, not as a democracy.

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, explained the State's part in the election. He particularly stressed the measures which are taken to insure the independence of the voters, and urged upon all citizens the importance of voting at the primaries.

John C. Hull, speaker of the House of Representatives, presented the Republican party platform for 1926. "The old Party Platform," said Mr. Hull, "was like a railroad platform, used merely to get in on, and not meant to stand on, but that kind of platform went out with the torchlight parade. The Republican platform of 1926 is the shortest ever adopted. It contains only 15 tersely stated planks." Joseph Ely of Westfield spoke briefly on the Democratic Party Platform of 1926.

State Rights

Prof. Robert D. Leigh of Williams College addressed the School on "State versus Nation or State in Cooperation with Nation." Prof. Leigh said that "as a political issue states-rights, like many another important and far-reaching political problem, does not at present divide the parties, but rather divides opinion of both parties. In fact, judged from a superficial reading of the speeches of promient political leaders of both parties it would seem that he tides of decentralization have definitely set in. The causes are not far to seek." These he gave as the World War, National Prohibition the post-war political swing to the Right with its emphasis upon economy and laissez faire, and outside the field of government, a standardization of social life.

At this morning's session Prof. Esther Lowenthal and Prof. William Orton, both of the department of economics and sociology at Smith College, addressed the members of the school on the subjects, "Government Responsibility for Material Prosperity" and "Some Economic Issues That Will Face the Next Congress."

Mrs. Dorothy Wolff Douglas, also of the department of economics and sociology, spoke on "The Plight of Agriculture." "The farmer today," said Mrs. Douglas, "is buying in a dear market and selling in a cheap one. In terms of pre-war prices, a dollar's worth of his products will buy only 67 cents worth of city-made goods; in terms of 1919 prices, only 70 cent's worth. Meanwhile the rate of farm bankruptcies increased tenfold, and the average of earnings on all farm investments (including reward for management) is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 3 1-3 per cent.

"The only sound hope for the farmer is to rely upon co-operative methods of holding his produce until times are favorable, and to learn to restrict his output of staples in advance of future gluts—in a word, to organize his market. Proposals like those of the President's Cotton Committee are wholly in the right direction. Meanwhile legislation can best help him by drastically cutting the tariff rates on manufactured goods, by adjusting freight rates to make them bear as lightly as possible on farm products, and by lowering the general property tax as over against income and corporation taxes."

Prof. Everett Kimball of the Department of Government closed the sessions of the school with an address on "The People as Legislators."

AIR BEACON LIGHT TO SHINE 45 MILES

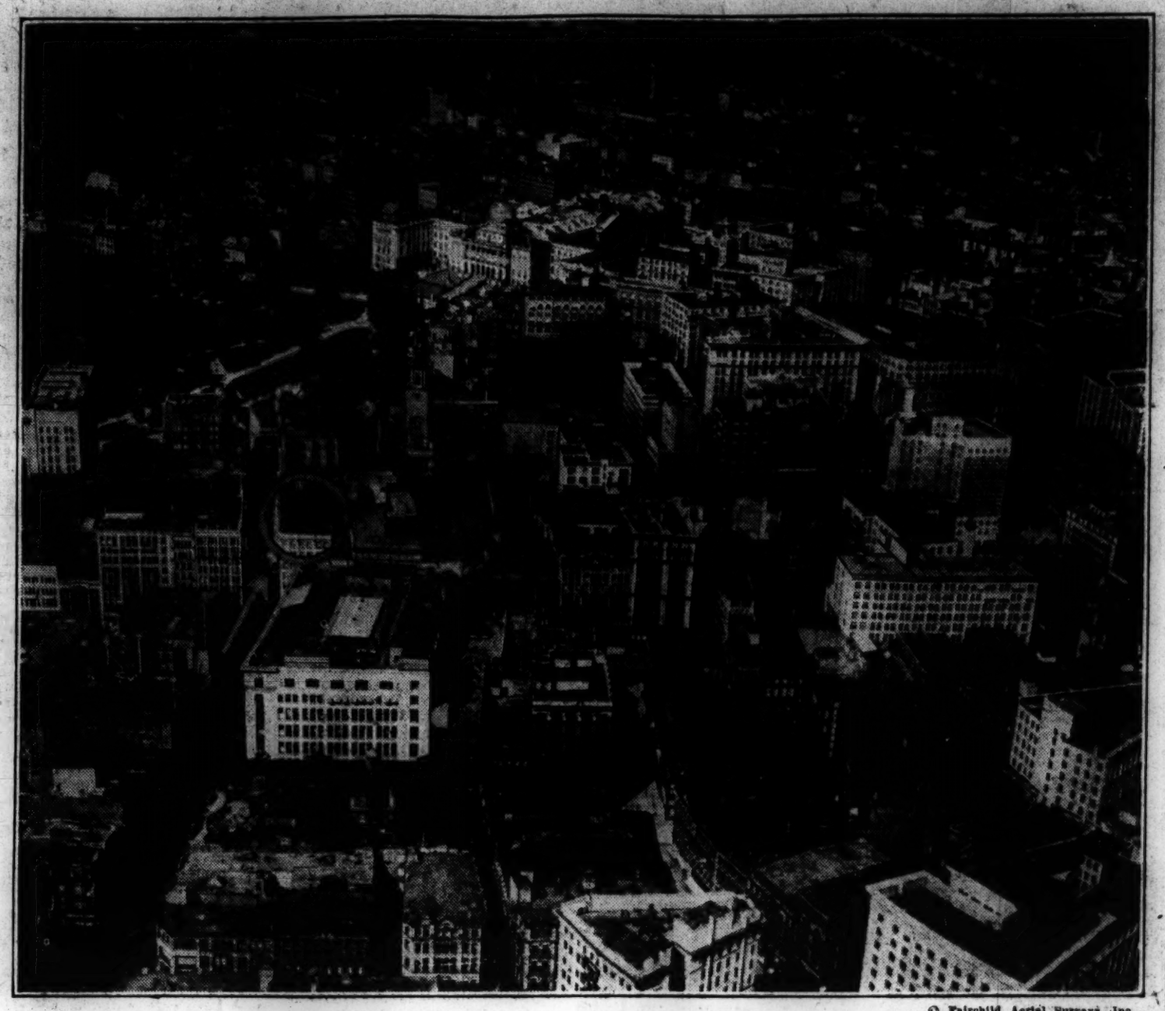
Mayor Nichols to Dedicate Gilchrist Gift

Mayor Nichols tonight will dedicate New England's first aviation beacon light whose rays are effective for a radius of 45 miles and whose beam is a mile thick at a distance of 15 miles. The light rise is 60 feet from the top of the Gilchrist building at the corner of Winter and Washington Streets, directly in the path of the Boston to New York air mail service. The beacon is a gift of the Gilchrist Company.

There will be a band and a cannon salute at the ceremonies, which are scheduled to start at 6 o'clock. Porter Adams, president of the National Aeronautical Association and chairman of Mayor Nichols' municipal air board, will preside. The light revolves eight times a minute, and beacons of the same type have been picked up as far away as 75 miles by aviators and 15 miles distant on stormy nights.

The Government is installing lights of the same kind every 25 miles apart on its transcontinental air route. There are now 12 air mail routes in existence in the United States today, seven more are planned to open, and there is an air mail service to Alaska in winter, making a total of 20 in all. Formerly the transcontinental air route terminated in New York, but now comes as far as Boston, two airplanes covering the distance between the cities every night, one flying in each direction.

Circle Shows Where New Gilchrist Air Beacon Will Shine



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The circle in this view of downtown Boston from the sky shows the location of New England's first aviation beacon light on top of the Gilchrist building at the corner of Winter and Washington Streets. The dark shadowed lane in the foreground to the left of the picture is Summer Street. Looking past the arrow, the photograph shows readers what the aviators will see in flying over Boston. At the far left is Boston Common, while straight ahead may be seen the steeple of Park Street Church, and still further there is the dome of the imposing State House.

At the top of the photograph at the left is the Charles River and the West Boston bridge, while at the far right one may see Charles River Dam. Moving up from the bottom, at the extreme right edge of the picture is seen the steeple of the Old Boston Meeting House after the first two buildings, and after the next two is the City Hall, while directly across the street from it is the new Parker House.

Guides Airmen to Boston

This Beacon Atop Gilchrist Building Sends Its Rays Far Out Into the Night.

GULF COAST LINES REPORT

Gulf Coast Lines reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 a surplus of $1,586,106 after taxes and charges, equal to $10.57 a share on $15,000,000 stock, compared with $2,413,991, or $16.09 a share, in the like period of 1925.

CHICOPEE COMPANY TO BUILD IN GEORGIA

GREENVILLE, S. C., Oct. 30 (AP)—The Chicopee Manufacturing Corporation of Massachusetts will build a 40,000 spindle mill costing around $3,000,000 at Gainesville, Ga., it was announced today by C. A. McCormick, treasurer.

The contract for the new plant was let to the Fiske Carter Company of this city and work will begin as soon as the material can be assembled. The company is controlled by Johnson & Johnson of New Brunswick, N. J. The plant at Gainesville will be given over to the manufacture of gauze.

MISS DORR WINS PRIZE ANENT VETERANS' POLL

Miss Alice E. Dorr, a member, has won the prize offered by the political department of the Women's Club of Massachusetts for the clearest statement of the meaning of Referendum 2, which is to appear on the ballot at the election next Tuesday.

Miss Dorr's interpretation is, "Shall we take away from the veterans who pass civil service examinations the opportunity to be placed on the eligible lists ahead of other applicants, and to have five points added to their examination papers and from the disabled veterans the opportunity to be placed ahead of all veterans, and to have 10 points added to their examination papers?"

MIDDLEBURY NAMES VOCATION BOARD

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Oct. 30 (Special)—To aid students of the women's college in the selection of a vocation, a vocational committee has been chosen by Eleanor S. Ross, dean of Middlebury, to have charge of the arrangement of a program which will include group discussions, conferences, and lectures by women prominent in many professions. Cards are being signed by the women, designating their vocational objectives for the purpose of division into vocational groups.

The committee chosen by Dean Ross from the senior class is: Miss Pauline Cross, Miss Ruth Tupper, and Miss Ruth Jones, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Louise Covey, Katonah, N. Y.; Miss Lou Thompson, Cornwall-on-Hudson; Helen Mathews, Rutland; Ruby Elwell, Bennington; Elga Maxfield, Brandon; Elizabeth Bean, Westminster; Beatrice Winch, Concord, N. H., and Marian Morgan, Bristol.

MOTOR VEHICLE CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER TAX PROBLEMS

Ten A. A. A. Clubs in Massachusetts Sponsors of Meeting to Be Held in Worcester in December

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 30—The ten A. A. A. clubs of Massachusetts are sponsors of the motor vehicle conference to be held in Worcester, on Dec. 2 and 3, in which automobile dealers, truck dealers, trucking corporations, tire and accessory manufacturers, bus lines, the commissioner of public safety and the acting highway commissioner will be assembled for consideration and discussion of problems affecting the use of the motor vehicles.

Four major subjects are slated for discussion, foremost of which is the problem of snow removal, always a baffling question in New England.

Scheduled as of second importance comes "special taxation for motor vehicles," under which heading will come the registration fee, gasoline tax, personal property tax, war excise tax, compulsory insurance and, of lesser importance, the operators' license tax.

Highway Safety

The third subject scheduled is that of street and highway safety. The conference is not expected to take any action that will embarrass the Governor's newly appointed safety committee of 15 Massachusetts citizens, although the A. A. A. clubs are inclined to believe that this committee is top-heavy with members interested in and familiar with industrial safety more than with street and highway safety.

Fourth on the list of subjects for consideration of the conference is a joint and united legislative program for 1927. It is a known fact that the motor vehicle owner is chafing greatly under the four, five or six "special taxes" now paid on every motor vehicle and in Massachusetts the entire road construction fund, as well as the maintenance fund of the state highway system is derived from motor vehicle taxation. In addition to this, the Federal Government collects $30 per $1000 sale price on all passenger cars sold in the State; then comes the cities and towns with a personal property tax averaging about $30 per $1000 assessed valuation, which more often than not is in excess of the true valuation, says the automobile clubs of the A. A. A.

Since liability insurance has become compulsory, it is argued that this must be considered a tax on the motor vehicle and it estimated to average $30 per passenger car with the average for trucks and busses ranging well over three times that figure.

"The total of the motor vehicle tax bill," say the A. A. A. clubs, "will average well over $100 per vehicle in the Bay State, and not satisfied with this, the Massachusetts Realtors, in annual convention assembled at Worcester, last week, passed resolutions committing them to a 'gasoline levy' as a means of relieving real estate tax payers of some of their taxes which now average not more than one-third that of the existing tax on passenger cars of a like valuation.

Receipts for Nine Months

"Very significant are the figures for registration and license fees paid by the motor vehicle to the Highway Department for the first nine months of 1926. To Oct. 1, this year, it received $12,262,285.70. For nine months in 1925 the State received $8,913,593.50.

"The increase in the 1926 registration fees over 1925, plus the increase in the number of cars registered, shows an increase in the road funds for 1926 of $3,349,692.20."

The A. A. A. Clubs say that it is time to call a halt in taxation of the motor vehicle just because it is a subject of easy identification, and they want all parties interested in the exploitation of the automobile to seriously consider the question in the hope of presenting a sane and just legislative program to the incoming General Court.

The A. A. A. Clubs in Massachusetts are the Bancroft Automobile Club of Worcester, the Berkshire County Automobile Club of Pittsfield, the Automobile Club of Springfield, the Automobile Club of Holyoke, the Lawrence Automobile Club, the Boston Automobile Club, the North Shore Motor Club at Salem, the Automobile Club of Fall River, the Automobile Club of Taunton, and the Greater New Bedford Automobile Club.

Co-operating with the Bancroft Automobile Club in arrangements and in engineering the Motor Vehicle Conference is the Worcester Automobile Dealers at the Worcester Chamber of Commerce.

RETAIL CLOTHIERS PLAN CONVENTION

Members of the New England Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Association are to hold their eleventh annual convention on Feb. 8 and 9 at the new Hotel Statler. The convention will begin with a directors' meeting in the morning, an informal luncheon, to be followed by the formal opening of the convention in the afternoon. Two sessions will be held the next day, the convention closing with a dinner open to all connected with the industry. Among the speakers will be H. L. Silver, national association expert for New England, who will talk on budgeting. Arrangements are in the charge of Robert H. Graham, president; Joseph A. Spelman, secretary and treasurer; Edward Ginsburg, L. A. Gates, J. C. Mandelson, Omer J. Milot, and Oscar Schiller.

EAST BOSTON BUSSES OPPOSED

The proposal of the Boston Elevated Railway to supplant the service by motorbusses on the Lexington Street line in East Boston, met with strong protest at a mass meeting of nearly 1000 residents of that district held in the new high school in White Street. Timothy Donovan, councilman, was appointed to present the case before the trustees of the railway. The citizens will also form a committee which will seek to arrange a compromise with the Elevated.

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He paints pictures with a camera, and his work is on exhibition in national galleries of several countries.
Orders Will Be Taken for Portrait Sittings by Mr. Hoppe
During this exhibit an opportunity will be given for booking a limited number of sittings for portraiture by Mr. Hoppe, who will be in Boston December 3, 4 and 5.
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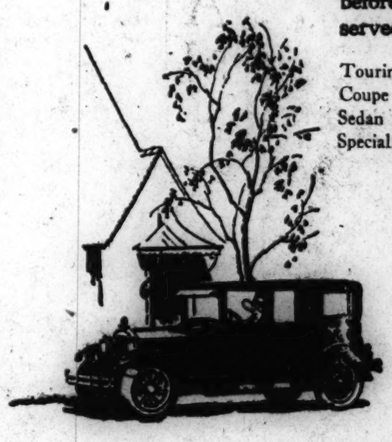
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RADIO

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, OCT. 30
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Cozy Corner for Girls and Boys, Uncle Dick. 8—Laurier concert orchestra. 9—Studio program; dance music.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)

1:45 p. m.—Radiocast from Harvard Stadium, Harvard vs. Tufts, football game, announced by Paul Waitt. 4:30—News flashes. 6—The Smilers, conducted by Clyde McArdle. 6:30—"Dok" Eisenbourg and his Sinfonians. 6:57—Employment opportunities. 7:30—Football results and news flashes. 7:35—Weather report. 7:36—Talk. 7:45—Republican rally, speakers: Governor Fuller, Senator Butler, Lieutenant-Governor Allen, Charles Evans Hughes, Mayor Nichols, Channing Cox, Eben S. Draper, president, Republican Club of Massachusetts; Reginald Brown at the organ. 10—Democratic rally, speakers: David I. Walsh, Col. William A. Gaston, Edmond P. Talbot. 11—News flashes.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

2:15 p. m.—Yale-Army football game, direct from Yale Bowl, Graham McNamee announcing. 6—Football scores and news. 6:45—Shickory Skeirik, pianist. 7—Lydia Gray, mezzo-soprano; Ethel Leginska, accompanist. 7:15—A recital and talk by Ethel Leginska. 7:30 Democratic campaign talk, Col. William A. Gaston. 7:40—"Echoes of Yesteryear." 8:15—Marjorie Posselt, violinist; Gladys Posselt, pianist. 8:45—Leopold Podder, solo trumpeter; Betty Podolsky, accompanist. 9—"Balkite Hour." New York Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor. 10—Harry D. Newcombe, baritone; Walter M. Arno, pianist. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

WBZA-WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

2 p. m.—Play by play account of the Yale-Army football game, direct from the Yale Bowl. 6:10—Talk. 6:15—Arthur Clifton at the organ. 6:30—Musical program. 7—Market reports. 7:05—Organ recital 7:30—Male Quartet. 8:10 Boston Symphony Orchestra. 10:15—Leo Reisman's Hotel Brunswick orchestra. 10:30—Talk by David I. Walsh. 10:40—Reisman's Hotel Brunswick Orcestra.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

8 p. m.—Bancroft Hotel orchestra. 8:30—Program to be announced. 10—From WEAF. 11—News bulletin.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

6 p. m.—Hub Trio. 6:25—News. 7:30—Bible study period. 8—Studio concert. 10—Weather. 10:05—Dance music. 11—News.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

6 to 10 p. m.—Joint program with WEAF, New York.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music from Syracuse. 7:30—Shea's Buffalo Hour. 8:30—Instrumental program by studio staff. 10:30—Dance program.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Hofbrau Orchestra. 7:30—"The Rising of the Moon" by Dr. S. H. Clark. 7:45—Milton Kats, pianist. 8—Dance music; musical comedy hits by the WEAF musical comedy troupe. 9—New York Symphony orchestra, Walter Damrosch. 10—WEAF Revue. 11—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—Commodore dinner orchestra. 8—Don Voorhees' orchestra. 8:25—Student Concert of the Philharmonic Society of New York. 10—Elsa May Clement. 10:30—Jack Denny's orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

6:20 p. m.—Employment Opportunities. 7—Kerry Conway's Broadway Chat. 8—The Crooning Collegians. 10:30—Nest Club Orchestra. 11—Ernie Golden and his orchestra. 12—Entertainers.

WGBS, New York City, (316 Meters)

6 p. m.—Uncle Geebe. 6:30—Udo Lindenman, pianist and Ernest Beck, violinist. 6:45—Louise Rice, "The Handwriting On the Wall." 7—Prince Piotti. 7:15—Football scores and news items. 7:25—The Melody Maids, duets, Martin Strong at the piano. 7:45—George Hall and his Royal Arcadians. 9—Sheppard and Reese, vocal duets. 9:20—Irving Argay, concert violinist. 9:30—Victor Battinelli, tenor, Joseph Gloe at piano. 10—Amelia Sanandres, coloratura soprano, and John Edward Fish, flute. 10:30—Arrowhead Dance Orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' Shelton Ensemble. 6:45—Bill Wathey. 7—Ensemble. 8—"Better Music from Your Set." 8:15—Vanderbilt Orchestra. 9—Damon and Pythias. 11—Wadsworth's Orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:15—Radio Chat by W. H. Weir. 8—Concert by the Westinghouse Employees Band, T. J. Vastine, director. 9:55—Time signals and weather report.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Penn orchestra, Charles Marsh, director, alternating with Leviathan orchestra. 7—Program of dance music. 7:30—"Uncle Kay-Bee." 8—WEAF Musical Comedy Company. 9—Walter Damrosch and New York Symphony Orchestra. 10—WEAF Follies.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—Dinner music, Benjamin Franklin Concert Orchestra, direction of W. Irving Oppenheim. 6:45—United States Department of Agriculture, live stock and produce market reports. 7—Uncle Wip's Bedtime Story and Roll Call. 8—Sports Corner, conducted by Dr. Francois D'Elliscu, president of the Amateur Athletic Union. 8:15—Navy Night: band concert and addresses. 8:45—Program direct from New York City. 10:30—Arrowhead Dance Orchestra. 11:05—Organ recital.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Lecture period. 8—Seaside Trio.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

7 p. m.—News flashes. 7:15—Organ recital (request selections), Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Morton dinner music. 8—Ambassador dinner music. 8:30—"Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Musicians." 9—Chelsea evening concert. 9:30—President concert orchestra. 10—Studio program. 10:30—Dance program.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7 p. m.—Political talks by Republican and Democratic speakers. 7:30—Washington orchestra; Irving Boernstein, directing. 8:25—Student concert of the Philharmonic Society of New York. 10:30—Hour of music. 11—Organ recital by Otto F. Beck.

PWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)

8:30 p. m. to 11:30 a. m.—Dance program.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Cleveland Orchestra, Friederich Janssen directing. 7:30—Studio program. 8—Hollenden Orchestra, Carl Eupp directing. 9—New York Symphony Orchestra. 10—Vaudeville, dance music and assisting entertainers.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

9 p. m.—From WEAF.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists. 9—Studio program. 11:30—"The Merry Old Chief" and his "Jesters."

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

CNRW, Winnipeg, Man. (384 Meters)

10 p. m.—Dance program by the Fort Garry orchestra.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Wesley Barlow's Nicolett orchestra. 7:45—"Fireside Philosophies." 8—New York program. 9—Musical programs. 10—Weather report and closing markets. 1:05—Dance program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8 to 12—Studio, dance and theater programs.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

5:40 p. m.—Organ concert. 6—Board of Trade period. 6:30—Sports review. 7—Lullaby time. 7:15 to 12—National barn dance program.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner concert; radio Sunday lesson, Dr. Virgin; songs, Belle Forbes Cutler. 9 to 1 a. m.—Dance selections; songs, Sunset Male Quartet.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)

6 p. m.—Bedtime story told by Walter Wilson. 6:30—Dinner concert by Joska DeBabary and his orchestra. 7—Family Hour. 9—Classical concert. 10:30—Congress Carnival.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

6 p. m.—Organ concert by Johanna Grosse. Part One: Favorite classics; Part Two: Popular request. 7—Meeting of the "Sekatary Hawkins Radio Club." 7:30—The Week End Serenaders. 8—Dance music.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

10 p. m.—Louisville Loons. 11—Popular program. 11:15—Swiss frolic.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

4 p. m.—Concert, news, weather and editorials. 7:30 to 9—Concert and announcements.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Dinner concert by Andrew Jackson Trio. 7:15—WSM bedtime story. 8—Popular and barn dance program.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)

8 p. m.—Atlanta hour of music. 10:45—Hired Help Skylark.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (336 Meters)

6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; message from Roger Babson; Cecile, Benton, readings; Jack Riley's orchestra. 8—New York Symphony Orchestra, under direction of Walter Damrosch. 9—"Around the Town with WDAF." 11:45—Don Bestor's orchestra; Cordsen Mac's orchestra; popular songsters.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner-time organ recital. 7—Courtesy program. 8—Request program. 9—Minstrels. 9:30—Musical program. 10—Dance music.

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 31
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCSH, Portland, Me. (253 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—Central Square Baptist Church. 1:30 p. m.—Radio Parish Church. 6:30—"The Evening Watch." 7—Organ recital. 7:30—First Baptist Church.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)

10:55 a. m.—Morning service from the Cathedral of St. Paul. 1 p. m.—Concert orchestra, direction Harold Sawyer. 7:05—News flashes. 7:15—Evening service from Park Street Congregational Church. 9—District-Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Edith Lang. 7—Musical program under the direction of Boris Kreinin. 8—Ford Hall Forum. 9—Golden Rule Hour of Near East Relief. 10—"Ensemble."

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

7:20 p. m.—Major Bowes and company. 9:15—Radio hour. 10:20—Daily news bulletin.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (246 Meters)

8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Buffalo, N. Y.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

10:45 a. m.—Morning service direct from the Westminster Presbyterian Church. 7:45 p. m.—Evening service direct from the Central Presbyterian Church. 9:15—Station WEAF radio hour.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—Service of First Methodist Episcopal Church. 3 p. m.—Musical program from Syracuse, N. Y. 4:30—Organ recital from Union College Chapel, Schenectady, N. Y., by Elmer A. Tidmarsh. 7:30—Service of First Methodist Episcopal Church. 9—Program from WJZ. 10:15—Hour from New York City.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

2 p. m.—Interdenominational church services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches. 3—Young People's Conference with Dr. Daniel Poling. 5:30—Walter Hassler, pianist. 6—Orchestra concert. 7:20—Special musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family." 9:15—"Radio hour."

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

9 a. m.—Children's hour. 11—Park Avenue Baptist Church service. 3:55 p. m.—St. George vesper service. 7—Park Avenue Baptist carillon. 7:20—Ambassador Trio. 8:30—Commodore concert orchestra. 9:30—Godfrey Ludlow, violinist. 10:15—Specialty hour.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

11 a. m.—The regular Sunday morning service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)

4:15 p. m.—Studio Guild. 7:15—John de Bueris, clarinetist, and Edward S. Breck, pianist, in a joint recital of St. Saëns compositions. 7:45—Vanderbilt concert.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

11 a. m.—Services from First Unitarian Church. 5 p. m.—Recital. 5:15—Undenominational radio church service. 5:25—Talk by the Rev. John W. Stockwell. 5:35—Recital continued. 5:45—Second talk by the Rev. John W. Stockwell. 6:45—Clarence Seaman and his Pennsylvania orchestra. 7:45—Concert orchestra, under the direction of Thomas Talge. 8:30—Barry O'Moore. 10—Al Zemsay and his orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—Evening service, direct from Holy Trinity Church. 9:30—WIP Little Symphony Orchestra.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)

10:45 a. m.—Morning service, Chelsea Baptist Church; Dr. Thomas J. Cross, pastor. 2:15 p. m.—Short sacred recital by the Seaside trio. 2:45—Sermon. 7:50—Evening service, Chelsea Baptist Church. 9—An hour with the classics, Seaside ensemble; William S. Schwartz, director.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

3:15 p. m.—Organ recital; Arthur Scott Brook, assisted by Evan Prosser, tenor. 4:15—Community vocal and instrumental recital. 9—News flashes. 9:15—Ambassador Concert Orchestra; Harry Loventhal, director. 10—Sunday evening concert; High School Auditorium; Estelle Ralston, contralto; Alice Warren Saehse, pianist; Arthur Scott Brook, organist; Galen Hall Trio: Phyills Herbine, violin; Adine Barozzi, cello; Vera Chadsey, piano.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)

6:30 to 7:30 p. m.—WBAL Concert Orchestra, Gustav Klemm, conductor. 8—Gounod recital by Emmanuel Church choir.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

11 a. m.—Church services. 4 p. m.—Services from the National Cathedral. 7:20—Musical program from New York. 9:15—Radio Hour from New York. 10:15—Orchestra from WJZ.

PWX, Havana, Cuba. (400 Meters)

8:30 to 11:30 p. m.—Cuban songs and music.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

11 a. m.—Church services. 3 p. m.—Afternoon musicale. 6—Hollenden orchestra. 7—Stillman orchestra. 8—Church services. 9:15—Hour from New York. 10:15—Austin Wylie's orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

10 a. m.—Church services from First Presbyterian Church. 2 p. m.—Detroit orchestra. 7:20—"Capitol Family," New York. 9:15—Hour of music.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—Church services from Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

10 a. m.—Morning service from First Baptist Church, Pontiac, Mich. 10 p. m.—Special song service from First Baptist Church.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

10:50 a. m.—Westminster Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis. 4:10 p. m.—House of Hope Presbyterian Church, St. Paul. 6:30—Regular Sunday evening service from Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis. 8:15—New York program. 9:15—Musical program—Chippewa Indians. 9:45—Weather report. 10:30—St. Paul municipal organ recital by Hugo Paliier Goodwin.

WKAF, Milwaukee, Wis. (261 Meters)

4 p. m.—Orchestral program. 5—De Luxe studio program.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, Ill.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)

10:45 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist. 5 p. m.—Twilight musicale. 7—Selected artists program.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

12:30 p. m.—Organ recital. 12:45—University of Chicago church service. 1:30—Chapel services. 6—WLS Little Brown Church in the Vale, with WLS Trio.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

10 a. m.—Church service. 2 p. m.—Organ concert. 6:30—Services from First Presbyterian Church. 7:30—Orchestra and artists.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Service from the Walnut Hills Christian Church. 10—Classical program of vocal and instrumental selections. 11:15—Walter Davidson's Louisville Loons. 12—Specialty.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

4:30 to 5:30 p. m.—Choral evensong service from Christ Church Cathedral.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—Church services from First Presbyterian Church.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)

5 p. m.—East Griffin Baptist Church Choir. 8—Baptist Tabernacle service.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)

9 p. m.—Popular entertainment.

KFQA, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)

8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)

9 a. m.—Chapel service. 2:30 p. m.—Old-time songs. 9—Chapel service.

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, NOV. 1
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (356 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—News and weather. 7:15—Organ recital by Clifford G. McCormick.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)

6 p. m.—Stocks, grain markets, weather, announcements and news. 6:30—Children's period. 7:30—Sport results. 8—Studio program. 9—"Gypsies." 10—WEAF grand opera.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—Stock market and business news. 6—Events of the day. 6:30—Political talk. 6:40—Globe radiocast. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Talk. 7:45—Musicale. 8—Book talk. 8:15—Musicale. 9—From New York, "Gypsies." 10—Talks. 10:20—E. B. Rideout.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Newspaper sidelights. 6:15—Lenox Ensemble. 6:30—Dinner music. 7—Market reports. 7:05—Organ recital. 7:30—Third lecture on "How to See and Read Plays," by Prof. Robert Emmons Rogers, under auspices of the Massachusetts University Extension Division. 8—Capitol Theater Orchestra under the direction of Fred "Furgeon. 8:30—Studio program. 9—Alepon Drum Corps or Shriners' Band. 9:30—Dudley Bible Institute program. 10—Weather reports.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (454 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—Twilight Scouts. 8—Program of music. 10—Daily news bulletin.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Emil Heimberger's Trio. 7—Public library talk. 7:30—Monday Merrimakers. 8—Musical program. 9—The Polyphonians. 10—Weather report. 11—News and organ recital.

WCAC, Storrs, Conn. (275 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Theater orchestra from Willimantic. 8—Timely farm suggestions. 8:10—Final report of the fifteenth annual home egg-laying contest.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—"Eclipse of the Moon." 9—Recital by Edan Zahm, soprano and assisting artists. 11—Weather forecast and Vincent Lopez Orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

6 p. m.—Stock report, news items. 6:20—Farm news. 6:30—Dinner music.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Borre and Biviano, accordion and violin. 7:15—Columbia University lecture. 7:30—Emily Rose Knox, violinist, and Robert Bagar, pianist. 8—Talk. 9—"Gypsies." 10—"Aida," by WEAF Grand Opera Company, under the direction of Cesare Sodero. 11—Rolfe's d'Or orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—The Del-Mar-Vans. 9:30—Thayer West Point Cavaliers.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

8 p. m.—Christian Science lecture, by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., of Clinton, Ill., at Third Church of Christ, Scientist, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

WAHG, New York City (316 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Walter Iooss, novelty pianist. 7:45—Speaker. 8—Brooklyn Radio Exposition program. 9—Hour of music. 10—Weather forecast. 10:02—Uncle Tom's Serenaders. 12—Midnight variety program.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacob's Shelton Ensemble. 6:45—Sports. 7:25—Evening news. 7:30—Walter Edelstein, violin. 8—"Current Topics," lecture. 9—Keith's Serenading Shoemakers. 11—Jascha Gurewich's dance orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:25—Stockman-farmer report. 7:45—University of Pittsburgh address. 8—KDKA Anniversary program. 11—Art Giles Everglades Club orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

8 p. m.—Skiler's Skylarks. 8:15—Sheppard Nevas, concert violinist. 8:45—The Merry Minstrels. 9:30—Piano accordion 9:45—Brass quartet. 10:05—Chic Griffiths, piano. 10:15—Maurice Patton, tenor; Harry Ruedy, baritone. 10:30—Parodians' Orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

7 p. m.—News flashes. 7:15—Organ recital (request selections), Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Morton dinner music. 7:55—Talk by Arthur Eldred, under auspices of New Jersey State College of Agriculture. 8:05—Shelburne dinner music. 8:36—Studio program. 9—Traymore Concert Orchestra. 10—Studio program. 10:30—President Dance Orchestra, Sammy Raitz, director. 11—Supper Club Dance Orchestra.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)

6 p. m.—WBAL Concert Orchestra, Gustav Klemm, conductor. 6:30—WBAL Mixed Quartet. 7—WBAL dinner orchestra, Robert Jula, conductor. 7:30—WBAL Male Quartet. 7:45—Organ recital by Frederick D. Weaver. 8—Anniversary address by Herbert A. Wagner, president of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore. 8:10—WBAL Staff Concert. 8:30—WBAL Trio, soloist: John Wilbourn, tenor. 9—Anniversary Poem, written and told by Folger McKinsey. 9:10—The Fitz Sisters. 9:30—WBAL String Quartet. 9:45—WBAL Jubilee Singers, Llewellyn Wilson, conductor. 10—WBAL Sandman Circle, Lady Baltimore, conductor. 10:10—WBAL Ensemble, Michael Weiner, conductor. 10:30—WBAL Opera Company, George Castelle, conductor. 11—WBAL dance orchestra, John Lederer, conductor.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—Vesper hour. 9—"Gypsies." 10—WEAF Grand Opera. 11—Musical program.

WGHB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)

8:29 p. m.—Citrus report. 8:30—Bedtime story by Grace Ilrick. 8:45—Methodist Church choir under Lee Jolidan.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

6 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. 7—Allen Theater orchestra. 8—Willard concert orchestra. 9—Gypsies from New York. 10—Concert orchestra. 11—Emerson Gill and his orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—WEAF program. 9—Detroit News orchestra.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette ensemble. 8—Studio program. 8:15—Code lessons.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's petite symphony orchestra; soloists. 7:15—Entertainers. 7:45—Courtesy program. 9—Studio program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Farm lecture. 8—University of Minnesota program. 9—New York program. 10—Weather report; closing grain market. 10:10—Dance program. 11:30—Organ recital.

WKAF, Milwaukee, Wis. (261 Meters)

10 p. m.—Classical hour.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

6 p. m.—Orchestra, directed by Robert Visconti. 6:30—Talk. 7—Popular hour. 7:30—Trio. 8—Courtesy program.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Alvin Roehr and his orchestra. 8—Eugene Schmitt, baritone. 8:15—Dance program. 8:45—Dave Brinkmoeller, pianist. 9—Program under auspices of Bentley Post, American Legion. 12—Pop lar program.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (238 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Dinner concert by Andrew Jackson Orchestra. 7:15—WSM bedtime story. 8—Program of negro spirituals by the Fisk University Quartet. 10—Little Jack Little, radio entertainer. 10:30—Harry Balley and his Southern Serenaders.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Radio orchestra; talk.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; address; Jack Riley's orchestra. 8—Gypsies from WEAF, New York. 9—Presentation by the WEAF Grand Opera Company. 11:45 to 1 a. m.—Don Bestor's orchestra; organ numbers by Ted Meyn; Cordsen's orchestra.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—Trio and soloist. 11—Dance program.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)

6 p. m.—"Joe" Bauer and his orchestra. 6:45—Market résumé. 6:50—Classical. 9—Courtesy program.

KFKX, Hastings, Neb. (288 Meters)

5:15 p. m.—Relay of dinner concert from KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. 6:15—Dinner music from Lincoln, Neb. 7—Weather and market reports. 9—Program picked up from distant stations.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (475 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dance orchestra. 8:30—Agricultural Foundation program.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Musical program. 9:30—Old-Time Fiddlers. 11—Musical program.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRC, Calgary, Alta. (435 Meters)

9:30 p. m.—Studio program.

KOA, Denver, Colo. (322 Meters)

6 p. m.—Stocks, markets, live stock, produce and news bulletins. 6:30—Dinner concert, Brown string orchestra, Howard Tillotson, director. 7:30—Courtesy program. 8—Instrumental program by Scheuerman's Colorado orchestra. 8:15—Scientific football, Tom McNamara, KOA football coach. 8:25—Studio program—Social Customs Night.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (291 Meters)

10 p. m.—Program of popular dance music provided by Belmont orchestra.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Address. 7:30—Talk by Greater Oregon Association. 7:45—Lecture. 8—Vaudeville entertainment. 10—Dance music by Cole McElroy's orchestra.

KOAC, Corvallis, Ore. (280 Meters)

7 p. m.—Campus news. 7:15—Boys' and girls' club news. 7:30—Radiograms, market news interpretations. 7:45—Timely agricultural topics. 8—"Growing Common and Hungarian Vetch for Seed," Prof. G. R. Hyslop. 8:15—"Permanent Irrigation Agriculture."

KPSN, Pasadena, Calif. (316 Meters)

6 p. m.—Reports and announcements.

KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (256 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—Play night; studio program by KRE players; Adrian Trio.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Aunt Betty (Ruth Thompson) stories. 6—Concert by Stanislas Bem's little symphony orchestra. 6:55—News items; reports. 8—The Gondoliers. 9—Joseph Henry Jackson; "Chats About New Books."

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—States orchestra. 7—Rudy Seiger's Fairmont orchestra. 7:30—DX. 8—Specialty hour. 9—KPI and KPO program. 10—Mandarin orchestra.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

7 p. m.—Courtesy programs. 9—Feature program. 11—Dance music.

KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (252 Meters)

5 p. m.—Concert orchestra. 6—Organ recital. 7—Musical program. 8—Studio program. 8:15 to 11—"Airdales' Club."

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 31

BUFFALO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMAK, 246 meters.

NEW YORK — First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMCA, 341 meters.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 6:30 p. m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 417 meters.

CHICAGO—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p. m., central standard time, by Station WMBB, 250 meters.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central standard time, by Station WEBH, 370 meters.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 31, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the English Singers, with a program featuring Elizabethan part songs.

On the same afternoon, in Mechanics Hall, the second concert by the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Ethel Leginska, conductor. The program includes Wagner's Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," Mahler's "Die Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen," Leginska's Three Nursery Rhymes and Dvorák's Symphony "From the New World." Mme. Cahier will be the soloist.

Sunday evening, Oct. 31, in the Copley Theater, a concert of Negro spirituals by J. Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 2, in Jordan Hall, a violin recital by Stefan Sopkin.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Kate Frisin, pianist, and Marie Nichols, violinist.

Friday evening, Nov. 5, in Jordan Hall, a concert for the benefit of the scholarship fund of the New England Conservatory, with Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, and Ernest Hutcheson, pianists, and the Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 6, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Pauline Danforth, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 7, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Roland Hayes.

On the same afternoon, in Mechanics Hall, the third concert by the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Ethel Leginska, conductor.

Monday evening, Nov. 8, in Symphony Hall, the second concert of the Wetterlow-Wolfssohn series, with Ernst von Dohnányi as pianist-composer.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Isidor Gorn, pianist, and Ilse Niemack, violinist.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, in Symphony Hall, Feodor Chaliapin and his company in Rossini's "The Barber of Seville."

Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, in Jordan Hall, a recital by George Brown, violoncellist.

Thursday evening, Nov. 11, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Richard Crooks, tenor.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 12, and Saturday evening, Nov. 13, the fifth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program includes a Theme and Variations of Arensky, Schumann's First Symphony, Béla Bartók's "Village Scenes" and a Suite from Prokofieff's opera, "The Love of Three Oranges."

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 13, in Jordan Hall, a song recital by Gertrude Tingley.

Sunday afternoon and evening, Nov. 14, in Symphony Hall, two concerts by the Goldman Band of New York, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor, appearing for the first times in Boston.

New Symphony Series Head

EUGENE GOOSSENS

ANOTHER of the great symphony orchestras of the country is now on the air Thursday afternoons, the first concert having been radiocast Oct. 28, when the Rochester Philharmonic radiocast the first of a series of performances from the famous Eastman Theater at Rochester. These programs are carried by WGY at Schenectady, WHAM at Rochester, WGR at Buffalo, and WFBL at Syracuse. The Schenectady station should make the programs available to all New England.

Eugene Goossens, the brilliant young Britisher who served as guest conductor with the Boston Symphony last season and with the New York Symphony, is conducting all of the concerts. Last summer he filled a week's engagement with the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra at the Hollywood Bowl, where he further distinguished himself as one of the great masters of the baton. Mr. Goossens is a composer as well as conductor, and is one of the youngest leaders of a major symphonic organization in the country, not yet 33 years of age. This will be his fourth season as conductor of the Rochester Philharmonic, which he has developed into a fine ensemble.

Seven more afternoon concerts and two evening programs will be radiocast from Rochester. The dates of the future afternoon programs, which will begin at 3:15 o'clock, are as follows: Oct. 28, Nov. 11 (all-Wagner program), Dec. 2, Jan. 6, Jan. 20, Feb. 3, Feb. 10, and March 3. The evening concerts will be radiocast Jan. 27 and March 10.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Stella R. Smith, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Ada Taylor, Pawtucket, R. I.
Florence G. Barnes, Nottingham, Eng.
Mrs. Nellie M. Breckenridge, Cleveland, Ohio.
Damon Ewalke, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Robert Clark, Weymouth, Mass.
Phyllis Clark, Weymouth, Mass.
Ruth Clark, Weymouth, Mass.
Mrs. Adaline M. Clark, Weymouth, Mass.
Mrs. Geneva C. Chard, Melrose, Mass.
Mrs. Bertha M. Dews, Medford, Mass.
Elizabeth H. Davis, Springfield, Mass.
George B. Catlin, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Laura M. Bunting, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. F. M. Stevens, Elyria, O.
Annie S. Keller, Cleveland, O.
Miss Nellie Thompson, New York City.
Miss Betty Goldston, New York City.
Mrs. Clarence K. Williams, Brooklyn, N. Y.

POST OFFICE CLERKS TO MEET

The annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Post Office Clerks will open tonight with a reception to Thomas F. Flaherty, national secretary-treasurer, and visiting delegates in the Hotel Brewster. The business meeting will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., of Clinton, Ill., will lecture at Third Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, Nov. 1, at 8 p. m., eastern standard time, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City. WMCA will radiocast this lecture on 341 meters wavelength.

MAINE TEACHERS ELECT OFFICERS

Miss Helen B. Robinson of Portland Made President of the Association

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 30 (AP)—Concluding a day of many departmental activities, the annual business session of the Maine Teachers' Association was held in

Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Home Use of the Dye Pot

THE occasional use of the dye pot is a great help to the busy mother who, besides performing a multitude of other tasks, must keep her own and the children's garments as attractive as possible for the least expense. However, many women do not avail themselves of this simple method of rejuvenating a wardrobe. The chief reason seems to be that they remember their mothers doing it and they now realize what a long, tedious task it was. They think that a day or more must be devoted exclusively to the work.

The dye pot is not treated nowadays altogether as it was a generation ago. The modern tendency in busy households is to use it more often for dyeing a few things at a time rather than to wait for a large undertaking. The housewife tries to work the task most advantageously into the household regimen, too. Making up a little dye and freshening the color in a few garments takes but a few minutes when the washing is all out of the way and the garments to be dyed are still damp. Once the clothing is thoroughly washed and rinsed, the rest of the work seems like play.

Renewing Faded Garments

"I have always had a dislike for faded clothing," says one mother, "so I have bought only dresses of fadeless gingham for my children and me, thereby solving the problem that far. But what about the little sweater and the bath robe that are perfectly good but have taken on that shabby air? I have found a plan that has worked wonders with quite a few things. I bought four packages of dye—blue, green, garnet and brown. By following the directions on the package very carefully, I never have any failures.

"I used about two teaspoonfuls of the blue and boiled the bath robe in the solution until it was just the shade I wanted. Then I just tinted the sweater in the same dye and dropped in a white silk dress I had grown tired of seeing on the baby. All looked so surprisingly refreshed that we are going to get a lot more wear out of them than I had thought possible.

"My husband's soft flannel shirts and his cotton work shirts have a dye bath every once in a while to keep them looking like new. Before I tried this plan, several of those garments were past wearing because they were so faded. Now they are all pretty, especially one that was dipped in a very weak solution of the brown dye which made it an exquisitely soft shade of tan."

Bleaching

Almost any cotton garment may be dyed any color desired, regardless of its original hue. It must first be made white, however, by boiling with some bleaching agent. Javelle water may be made for this purpose by dissolving one pound of washing soda in a quart of cold water, then adding ¼ of a pound of ordinary bleaching powder (calcium hypochlorite). Strain this liquid through a piece of muslin and bottle for use as needed. A cupful of the clear water poured carefully off the sediment, added to a boiler full of white clothes will bleach them beautifully. The same amount added to enough water completely to cover a colored garment will remove the original dye. One or two boilings in the solution, with very thorough rinsing afterwards, makes the material ready for the dye pot.

How to Boil Woolens

In washing and dyeing woolen material, one must be very careful to put the goods immediately into water of the same temperature as that from which they were removed. One can boil a woolen garment and it will not shrink or lose its original softness if the rinsing water in which it is dipped afterward is of the same temperature, and so on through every process of the work. When such material must go into cold rinsing water, leave it in the last water until its temperature is the same as the temperature of the cold water bath into which it is to be placed. Dry woolen cloth, however, may be immersed in water as hot as the hands can bear without its being harmed in the least, provided, of course, that when it is removed it is placed in water of the same temperature as has just been explained.

Although complete instructions are printed on every package of home-dye on the market, particular attention should be paid to a few points apt to be overlooked by the amateur eager to see the results of her new venture.

Color Hints

The powder in the package must be completely dissolved according to directions before it is added to the water in which the material is to be dyed. Failure in this respect will leave blotches of color and ruin the appearance of the garment. For the same reason, the goods must be stirred constantly in the dye bath and the water must always be sufficient in quantity to cover the article completely without crowding. Every fiber of thread in the material must be exposed to the dye the same length of time and under the same conditions.

Unless all the original color can be removed from old material, it is always best to dye it a similar or a darker shade than it was when new. Very little experimenting need be done under such conditions. If another color is desired great care must be used in testing for the most satisfactory shade by dipping into the dye bath a sample of the material until one gets on that the desired results. The dye is then ready for the garment.

Over white or very light colors one may use with good results: Pink, old rose, flesh, blue, lavender (orchid), Nile green, écru, orange, tan, peach, silver gray, nude, apricot and maize (yellow). Blue, green and black will never take brown, nor can cardinal red be produced with material that originally was brown, purple, red or black. None of the shades of blue can be obtained with goods colored yellow, brown, orange or black. Almost every color and shade, however, will take black, but when dyeing black over brown or red, equal parts of black and navy blue dye will give the best results.

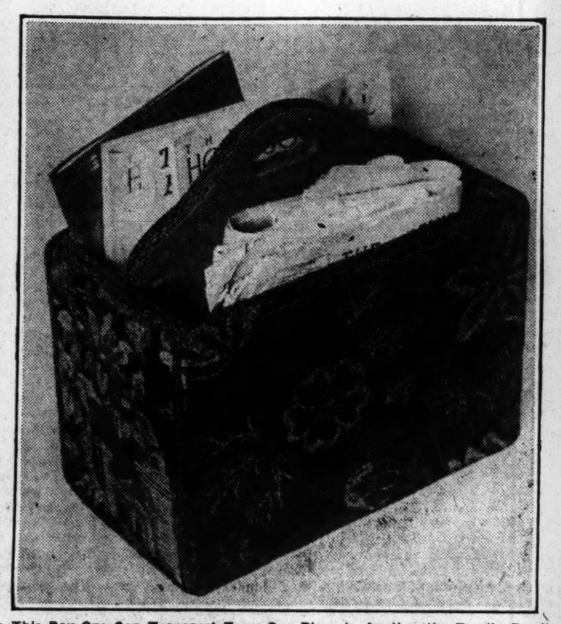
After material has been dyed according to directions, just as sensible care must be exercised in the drying and pressing. Woolen material, for instance, must not be dried in a blast of hot air, as from a register, or it will be shrunk beyond repair. For the same reason, a hot iron must not be used on wet woolen goods. Press woolen material and most silks with a warm iron when the garment is perfectly dry.

If creases have not been made in the goods by wringing or folding, it will be a simple matter to make the garment look like new by ironing in the usual way. Creases may be steamed out of woolen goods, if they are not too deep, by laying over the mark a cloth wrung out of hot water and running the point of the iron lightly over the line. Remove the damp cloth, lay a dry cloth over the place and press again, then press on the wrong side of the goods and raise the nap of the material by lightly brushing the right side before all traces of steam have disappeared.

The Magazine Basket

ONE of the greatest conveniences in these days, when the family lives all over the house, on the porch and in the garden, is the magazine and newspaper basket. Magazine baskets can be bought ready made, but they can also be made at home by the craft worker, and thus be had to match the furniture of the room or to repeat the favorite color of the person to whom they go as gifts.

Any fairly sturdy wooden box, with the addition of a sturdy wooden upright, are the basic necessaries in making the magazine holder illustrated. It can be painted and decorated with a print pasted on or covered with fabric glued on, according to the taste of the worker.



In This Box One Can Transport From One Place to Another the Family Reading for an Afternoon. It Is Interesting to Make, Especially for the Woman Who Prefers Craft Work Without a Needle.

Measurements

The magazine container illustrated measures 18 inches wide and 18 inches high. The depth is 9 inches, allowing for pockets each 4 inches deep, which will hold a generous number of magazines and newspapers.

To make it, a box measuring 9 by 12 by 18 inches is required. The upright in the center needs to be cut from a board 18 inches square. At the place where the board for the upright is bought, it will be cut into the curved shape necessary for the handle. However, a scroll saw from a boy's tool box will follow the curved line, if one draws it first on the board with a pencil.

Two Ways of Covering

If the magazine basket is to be painted, it is most convenient to paint the inside of the box and the upright first, and let them dry. Then slip the upright in place and fasten—can be pasted or glued on, and be painted, and when the paint has dried, an old-fashioned Godey or it with nails. Then the outside can floral print—sold in all picture stores protected from wear by a coat of shellac.

If the magazine basket is to be upholstered, like the one illustrated, the two sides of the upright should be covered first. A thin coating of glue must be laid on the wood surface, and then the fabric is smoothed on, with the edges left to turn up over the edge of the top. After this the decorative braid should be glued on.

It is not necessary to line the box entirely with fabric. A piece of cloth 6 inches wide can be glued around the top inside. However, if the craftsman does not mind the extra detail, it is nice to line the entire box. When the glue is dry, slip the upright in place, and fasten it with nails.

Then cover the outside and bottom of the box, hiding all raw edges under a row of upholsterers' braid.

If the box is to be used in the garden as well as the house, it is a good idea to glue oilcloth on the bottom. If it is for house use only, an oblong of felt will promote silence and prevent the bottom of the basket from scratching polished floors.

Sweet Potato Custard

If one fancies southern cooking, one is bound to enjoy the custard made from the following recipe: Peel 6 large sweet potatoes, then grate them fine. Thoroughly beat 3 eggs.

To a generous tablespoonful of butter melted in a saucepan, add a large pinch of cinnamon, 1 cupful of granulated sugar, the 3 beaten eggs, the grated potatoes, and 3 cupfuls of sweet milk.

Mix thoroughly, and pour into a buttered baking dish. Set in a pan of water, and bake in a moderate oven one hour or a little less if the custard seems done before the 60 minutes are up. Serve hot or cold with plain cream.

Matinée With Cap and Mules to Match

THE matinée shown in the illustration is made of light pink crêpe-de-chine and bordered with hand-painted lace. To copy it calls for very little skill, which may be said also of the matching cap and hand-painted mules.

The first step is to prepare the lace so as to have it waiting when the matinée and cap are already to be trimmed with it. Six and three-quarters yards 2½ inches wide are required and the color should be creamy. Moreover the pattern must contain scattered flowers. Only these are painted, no color being applied to the rest of the design. Two yards of matching lace one inch wide are needed for the cap.

Painting the Lace

After putting newspaper beneath it, stretch the lace on a board and tack it down very firmly. Only about a yard can be painted at a time. The amateur will find liquid paints easy to use and directions come with them. However, the colors are flat and not so much modeling is possible with them as with oils.

Oil paints should be thinned with turpentine till they are the consistency of thick cream. The paint must not drop from the brush. Use a No. 9 red sable pointed brush. Always have at hand a clean rag to use when going from one color to another. Keep the brush pointed.

Flake-white, chrome-yellow, vermilion, crimson lake, Antwerp-blue, burnt siena, and emerald-green must be placed on a palette and a cup of turpentine set out. A great variety of hues can be made with these paints, which should be mixed as required with a palette knife. It takes very little paint to do the lace. The predominating colors are pink and blue in the case of the articles illustrated. The leaves are kept green and the stems brown. To make pink, mix vermilion and white; to deepen the pink increase the vermilion. Do not paint all the rose petals the same shade but have in each rose darker and lighter tones. For the centers use crimson-lake. Paint from the outside of the flower toward the center and keep the edges clean.

For the forget-me-nots use very little Antwerp-blue with white. Dip the point of the brush lightly in the color and then form the center by a yellow dot. For the light green leaves mix emerald-green with a touch of yellow and a bit of white; for a slightly darker shade omit the white and add burnt siena; and for a yet darker one introduce a very little Antwerp-blue. Be careful not to have the colors so wet that they will spread. Try them first on something else. With very little practice one learns to work rapidly. Practice makes perfect.

To Make the Matinée

One and a quarter yards of crêpe-de-chine are needed for the matinée and cap if the material is from 36 to 40 inches wide.

For all sizes from 34 to 42, cut for the back a 20-inch square of the material, border it with lace all around and be sure to turn the corners nicely. For the front cut a 26-inch square and cut it in half. Then make five rows of fine shirring at the top of each half, as shown in the picture; leave one inch plain and make five more rows of shirring. This may be done by hand or machine. The first row should measure 8 inches across, the second 8½ inches.

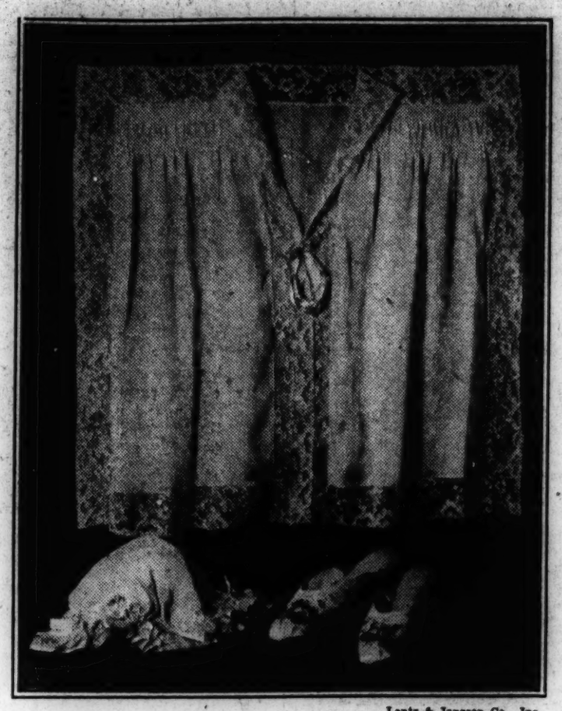
Border each piece of crêpe-de-chine with lace. Along the top, that is, the shoulders, join the edges of the lace to within about 3 inches of the front, then turn back reveres forming a V-neck about 9 inches deep. Tack the points of the reveres to the lace along the shoulders and finish the V with a snap, and trim it with about a yard of blue-and-pink 2-toned satin ribbon tied in 4 loops, and a pretty little spray of ribbon flowers. Roses and forget-me-nots were used in the articles pictured.

As this matinée is sleeveless, leave open a space of 12 inches from the shoulder down, then join the material under the arms and seam it together till within 6 inches of the bottom.

A 10-inch square of crêpe-de-chine, 2 yards of lace 1 inch wide, and 1¼ yards of ribbon, ¼ of an inch wide and the color of the crêpe-de-chine must be applied to the cap.

Border the 10-inch square with the lace and edge this with the ribbon. On the edge of the ribbon sew an edge of lace and finish this with another border of ribbon. Thus there are two rows of lace and two of ribbon. Sew a ribbon or tape underneath and through this draw an elastic the proper length to fit the head which is to wear the cap. A few loops of two-toned ribbon to match those on the jacket must be placed in each corner of the cap and a ribbon rose and a forget-me-not in the center of the loops of ribbon. The cap is designed to be worn with the points over the forehead, ears and the back of the head.

The mules can be bought in all sizes and many colors. In the set described they are pink satin lined with blue satin. They are painted by the home craftsman with a full-blown rose and a bud which droop downward, and a few forget-me-nots, to match the other pieces. The flowers can be drawn or stenciled. For high lights in the rose, use white and a touch of yellow but very little vermilion.



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A Gift for a Little Girl

PRESENTS for children need not cost a great amount of money in order to bring them much happiness.

The writer has sent to several little girls a gift which has been enthusiastically received and which yet cost almost nothing. Sewing for small dolls (those which are perhaps five inches in length) is one of the happiest occupations of little girlhood, and the gift referred to consisted of materials for this fascinating employment. They were selected largely from the contents of a piece box.

First a gay work-bag was made, suitable in size comfortably to hold the articles which were to be put into it. Next, was selected an abundant supply of pieces of all sorts of materials pretty for doll dresses. These were pressed and tied into separate bundles. Scraps of ribbon, lace, and embroidery were likewise rolled together. White goods appropriate for diminutive lingerie, made up another bundle.

A needlebook, containing large-eyed needles; an unusual pin-cushion, filled with usable pins; two spools of thread, one light and one dark; a tiny thimble; and a pair of round-pointed scissors (which really cut) —were packed into the work-bag.

Removing Stains From Carpets

IN THE home where there are children there are frequently spots to be removed from the carpets. How to do this most effectively and easily is the problem faced by many a mother who likes to keep all her possessions looking their best.

Fresh ink stains may be removed quite easily by this method: Absorb as much of the ink as possible by holding the rough edges of torn blotting paper in the spot. When the paper scraps are no longer effective, dip a heavy cloth in cold water and sop up as much of the ink as can be taken up in that way. Scraps of the blotting paper will help in absorbing the diluted ink. Finish with a scrubbing with warm suds made with naphtha or a pure white soap, and sufficient rinsings in clear waters to remove all traces of the soap and the ink.

Some housekeepers find it a good remedy to sprinkle salt on a fresh ink spot, sweep it up as soon as it has absorbed the liquid and then apply fresh salt. These applications must be followed up by washing.

Dry ink stains may be removed by the application of fresh milk. To remove the grease stain due to the milk, apply powdered magnesia, flour, meal, sawdust, powdered laundry starch, gasoline or warm suds with a little ammonia in it. The water used should never be more than moderately warm, as hot water sets grease.

Spots made by grease that melts readily may be removed by holding pieces of blotting paper over the spot, and applying a warm iron. The iron must be hot enough only to liquify the grease slightly; if it is too hot, the grease will spread by running down into the carpet instead of being absorbed by the blotting paper. Repeat with fresh blotting paper as long as any grease is absorbed, then wash the spot with warm soap suds and rinse with water of the same temperature until the spot has vanished. If there is any sign of the spot when the carpet is dry, gasoline will finish the work.

Grease spots of long standing are more easily treated if lard, butter or olive oil is rubbed into them, and left for an hour or two before the method just described is used.

This is also true of pitch stains. Any grease solvent—especially ether or chloroform—will remove pitch after lard or butter had been worked into it. Alcohol is also effective for pitch, and for varnish stains.

Spots due to substances made with sugar, like syrup, jam and such things, generally yield readily to an application of cold water, then one of warm suds and a thorough rinsing with clear, warm water.

When Oriental rugs are spotted, look dull or the white portions are soiled, make a thick lather of naphtha soap and warm water and add a little ammonia. Saturate a heavy, soft rag in the suds and rub this over the rug with the nap. It is very important never to rub against the nap on an Oriental. Repeat the process with fresh cloths until no dirt comes out, then finish off by washing with a suds made with warm water and olive oil soap, using a flannel rag; this seems to give new life to wool. Go over the rug with clear, warm water until no traces of soap are left. This method is especially recommended for cleaning spots on woolen carpets with short nap.

Hang the Oriental in the open air and sunshine. Sunlight will not fade a good Oriental rug, and, after washing, it brings out the colors (if these are vegetable) as nothing else can. It also discourages moths. Fringe should be washed first, a handful at a time. It must be wrung out and rinsed repeatedly until quite clean, but not knotted, and then spread flat and straight on the floor to dry. Newspapers will protect the floor from the water.

Professional cleaners say that the chief reason home makers do not have the success they should in home cleaning is that they do not use enough liquid for rinsing. One application of gasoline, for example, only loosens the grease or dirt; if nothing more is done, a grimy spot larger than the first remains. It takes two or three, or sometimes more, applications of fresh gasoline completely to remove the grime or grease and make the material look like new again.

In rubbing spots, whether with soap and water or with gasoline, begin working in a larger circle outside the spot and gradually work toward the middle. This prevents spreading the stain.

Never dip into fresh liquid a cloth that is soiled from use in the cleaning. A fresh cloth every time, or the old cloth washed out in a separate solution before being dipped into the cleaning fluid, will hasten the process, give better results and require the smallest amount of the cleaning liquid.

If liquid in any amount is to be used on a spot on a rug, it is always wise to put newspapers underneath to protect the varnished floor.

Such cleaning may be made considerably easier by tucking thick pads of cloth between the knees and the stockings, when one must work on the floor for any length of time. The stockings hold the pads in place.

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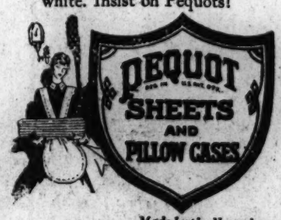

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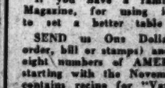

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The College, Inside-Out

A Review by JOHN PALMER GAVIT, Author of "College"

Which Way Parnassus? by Percy Marks. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2

THE American college is here taken to pieces and critically examined by a man who ought to know what he is talking about. Mr. Marks has been through the mill, not only as raw material but as, so to speak, a section foreman. As student he was worked on by the University of California and Harvard University; as instructor he directed operations at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Brown University and Dartmouth College. All of which he saw, and a considerable part of which he was.

Many who read "Which Way Parnassus?" especially those upon whose activities and shortcomings it turns a blazing light, will call it "muck-raking," and bitterly assail and dispute the author. But, ruthless as he is in his analysis and description of American colleges as they function today, I think he does not overstate his case. In a layman's pilgrimage recently among 30-odd colleges and universities, spending periods varying from two or three days to five weeks in more or less intimate residence at each, I saw virtually all the things that Mr. Marks describes, and I saw them just about as he has seen them. Moreover, a voluminous correspondence and endless testimony by word of mouth, provoked by what I wrote in newspapers and in a book about my impressions, abundantly confirm and very little dispute what I said and what Mr. Marks says. He says, indeed, some things that I saw and knew but hardly dared to say.

From Cellar to Roof

He goes through the typical college as it were from cellar to roof, discussing standards and methods, curriculum, degrees, trustees, presidents, faculty, alumni, students, fraternities, athletics, extra-curriculum activities; and winds up with a suppositious address to a freshman class—a wholesome and helpful preachment that. He offers no panacea for the defects he finds; but on the whole seems to think that much would be gained if the college would cease to attempt to educate a vast horde of "boys and girls who don't think, who can't think, and who never can be taught to think." He would greatly raise and jealously guard the standards of admission, for he contends that probably much more than half of the typical student body is unfit to imbibe or substantially benefit by what the college has to offer; the result of the effort to do something with and for them being to retard the whole process and clog the way for the minority who are fit.

But he does not confine himself to animadversion upon the undergraduates. He deals savagely with the process through which they have to go, and with those who are in charge of the process. The petty politics of faculties, the endless squabbles over departmental precedence and conflict, the futilities of professorial discussion and the aimless time-wasting of faculty-meetings—here is something for those who think the college would be more effective and academic freedom better conserved by "home-rule," faculty control, democratic commission government, such as is advocated for instance in J. E. Kirkpatrick's recently-published "The American College and its Rulers." As if by rearranging the water you could make a stream rise higher than its source. How will it improve the college or set its instructors free, to put it in charge of men who cannot do business in a faculty-meeting?

The Ph. D. "Nonsense"

Mr. Marks pays his respects to the process of gaining the professionally priceless degree of Ph. D., through which virtually every college professor has to drag his way (he describes it in some detail), in such words as these:

> Nine out of ten of the men who take Ph. D. nonsense seriously are dull clods, men without the gumption to succeed in a business, without the imagination to create in their own right, without the intelligence to recognize the futility of their own erudite scratchings, and without the courage to face either themselves or the world. They are weaklings, hiding their intellectual impotence behind an absurd professorial dignity and their ignorance behind a Ph. D. George Bernard Shaw's much-quoted epigram, "Those who can, do; those who can't, teach," describes such men with complete finality. Our colleges are cluttered with them, and their numbers are increasing with terrorizing rapidity. Naturally they like their own kind, and as they grow in power in their respective colleges, they call men created in their own image to instructorships and ultimate promotion.

Such men as these, and those who taught them and their predecessors, have created a theory and method of teaching, of education, of which the ordinary college is the embodiment, and which goes back to the bottom of the scale, even to the cradle. It is a vicious circle:

"We do the best we can," says the college, "with the material that comes up to us from the schools."

"We do the best we can," says the schoolmaster, "with the material that comes to us from the home."

"We do the best we can," say the parents, "with the training for parenthood that we got in the home, the school and the college."

The Alumni

The much-criticized trustees and college president are ordinarily the handiwork of the very professors who complain of their tyranny. The "pestiferous alumni," as Mr. Marks himself has called them, were in the college for four mortal years—that's how they got that way! The undergraduates so much despised are the legitimate fruit of the homes and schools and social life from which they came, and they are charged with the atmosphere which the college saturated into their fathers—the alumni.

The college cannot lift itself by its bootstraps. Those who have built and grown up in it can hardly be expected to reform it or themselves. It and they are the result of a social life, a theory and technique of education, which can produce no other result.

Fortunately, a dawn is breaking, even though its gleam has not yet reached the so-called "higher" education. Far down at the roots, in the increasingly intelligent study of child-nature from the beginning, in the nursery schools, in the best of the kindergartens, in the few but increasingly numerous progressive schools, is climbing and spreading a new life. Eventually it will reach the college, and over the mossy tombstones of those who now misteach and obstruct—even with the best intentions—will arise a new and living organism. All along the line there will be another sort of parents, schoolmasters and professors, helping young people to grow.

Design by Herry for "The Twelve Presents, an Old Song of Christmas," Newly Set Forth and Decorated. Reproduced From Cover of the List of Autumn Books From Basil Blackwell, Oxford.

Man and Mystery in Africa

The Fire of Desert Folk, by Ferdinand Ossendowski, English text by Lewis Stanton Palen. New York. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

IT WOULD seem that Professor Ossendowski and his wife chose the worst of times for making their trip into the land of the fighting Moors, for Abd el-Krim was just then making things distinctly unpleasant for the Spaniards, and threatening to draw all Europe into another serious imbroglio. The professor, however, brushed all difficulties aside. With the aid of the Polish Foreign Office and the good wishes of the French authorities in Africa he succeeded in gaining his objective with no more trouble than is to be expected when one travels off the beaten track of one's own particular brand of civilization. With the collaboration of Lewis Stanton Palen he tells about it in the vibrant prose that characterizes his earlier volumes, "Beasts, Men and Gods," "Man and Mystery in Asia," "The Shadow of the Gloomy East" and "From President to Prison." No one who has read any one of these books will wish to miss "The Fire of Desert Folk."

It is not until nearing Oran that the reader gets a touch of Professor Ossendowski's insight, the seeing eye that illumines much that would be otherwise dark, for it is here that he brings out the difference between the civilization taken to Africa by Spain and that which France is offering in the same country. What that difference is all readers who do not already know will like to discover for themselves, as the professor forcefully points out.

Oran Typically French

Oran contains few Arabs, according to this writer, who refuses to accept as Arabs the many black gentlemen of Oran who wear French shoes and fantastically large trousers, with waistcoat and coat to match, covered by a bournouse or topped off by a towering hat of multi-colored straw. Modern Oran is typically French, and the professor sees no reason why one should take a most uncomfortable sea trip, and afterward be baked and fried by the African sun, to see a Boulevard National, a Place d'Armes, a Place de la Republique, etc., which may be seen so much more comfortably in France itself. However, there is always lovely scenery to be seen from any of the surrounding heights, and there is an interesting motor journey to Mount Murjajo and Santa Cruz.

He grows enthusiastic, and consequently more interesting, in his account of a trip to Cape Falcon, near Oran, where he discovers cave cities, their walls still showing fragments of sketches carved by the hand of prehistoric man. Traces of ancient fires still show in these old dwellings. All these evidences of the generations of tribes that lived their time and gave way to other tribes who lived out their day and vanished to give way to others set the professor to questioning, but he finds no answer to the perplexing riddle the grottoes present, so he passes on to other things.

At Tlemsen, 100 miles from Oran, the trained musical ear of Mme. Ossendowski caught in the native songs and tunes she heard the identical cadences sung by the indolent songbirds of Grenada. Small wonder when one remembers that the forefathers of these Moors carried fire and sword, and with them music, art, architecture and rhetoric, to the Iberians of the rocky promontory to the north of the glittering blue sea. Up in beautiful Tlemsen, 2500 feet above Oran, the pilgrims from Poland began to encounter the traditions of the ancient race they are to eager to understand.

Strange Pictures

Picture after picture passes before your eyes as you read, strange pictures most of them, fascinating, all of them, and athrob with the color of Northern Africa—bare raw numbers and duns at times, crimson and gold and black at others, and sometimes palest azures and pinks, but always alive. Fez, that city of mystery, of political plot and counterplot, the author makes to simmer and pulsate on the page before the reader's eyes.

In Fez the professor seeks in vain to penetrate into the inner courts of the university at Kairween, but he finds out much that an "infidel" is not supposed to know through an old mullah connected with the celebrated institution. He finds out, too, through this Kairween professor, the old mullah, that "for Islam, Moslem nationalism does not exist." There is a sort of religious patriotism which may be stirred until it spreads into pan-Islamism, enveloping Islamic peoples all over the world, but for an Arab, a Berber or a fellah there is really no pan-Arabism.

"I further gathered (the professor adds) that the propaganda for liberation flows into Maghreb from Turkey, Egypt and Tripolitania and also, to my great astonishment, from Paris. . . . It was likewise clear to me that my interlocutor (the old Kairween professor) was a partisan neither of violent change or of Holy War, but that he hoped the white race would properly evaluate the situation and come to . . . direct the course of events into other and more tranquil channels."

Professor Ossendowski has a good word to say for the treatment accorded the natives by the French authorities, and quotes one of his native friends as saying that the French officials — Marshal Lyautey, Governor Steeg and others—are wise administrators who do not offend the feelings of the Moslems.

Praise for French

Having reviewed the situation that confronts French diplomacy in Africa the author comes to the conclusion that France would have little difficulty in solving her problems if it were not for disturbing outside influences that seek to foment trouble. He has the strong conviction that no one thoroughly familiar with the actual facts in the case can honestly accuse France "of any serious dereliction in her colonization policy in Africa." A little more energy might be shown, he thinks, in the development of material resources, but on the whole "the French have chosen a course well adapted to our stormy times in that it does not run counter to, nor stir up the antagonism of, the native population and, at the same time, carries with it the best features of European civilization."

Madame Ossendowski contributes not a little to the charm and interest of this captivating book. There are 23 chapters in the book, and every one is good reading. A glossary and an index add to the book's value as a volume of reference.

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Have Faith in America

American Soundings, by John St. Loe Strachey. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 12s. 6d. net. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

MR. STRACHEY'S book is the work of an incorrigible optimist who loves not to convict and condemn but to study and understand. He has been a keen observer of world affairs for more than 40 years and his views are those of the mature publicist and man of letters.

The American ship is seaworthy, Mr. Strachey declares in words of mingled admiration and counsel, and will weather all the storms ahead. As "rocks" in her course, he mentions prohibition, the race problem, religious intolerance and dovetailed and issueless politics; but there are skillful navigators today as in the past and these dauntless pilots can be counted on to bring the Republic safely into port, he is confident.

Tribute to Hospitality

The author in a dedicatory preface pays a tribute to American hospitality—to friends met in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, in Virginia and elsewhere—which, he discovered, was due to their possession of "that simple and lovable trait which comes specially to eager, active and unselfconscious people, the desire to share their pleasure and delights with others."

Parodying Chatham's famous words, the author thus ruminates after an 820-mile motor trip over the Susquehanna Trail through the states of New York and Pennsylvania: "There may be folly, there may be corruption, there may be lawlessness, there may be social injustice; but you shall never persuade me that this is not still the land of freedom and good life, or that the spirit of the men who made the Nation through the Revolution and maintained it on the field at Gettysburg has died out of the land."

The author found in America "wholesome and cautionary discontents as well as anxieties," some of the latter of which he does not share. "Strains of hardihood and public virtue in the American people" he avers, "will in the end prove their salvation." They share with the British people, he finds, the preference for practice over theory.

Syllogisms and Sense

The English and Americans, attaching less sanctity to the syllogism than the Latins, he points out, are constantly re-examining their premises, and if they see they are coming to a conclusion that will land them in an absurdity or in patent acts of cruelty or tyranny they do not hesitate to change, even to a complete negation of all their previous thinking and talking, and act accordingly. The result is, says Mr. Strachey, that Americans as well as England and the English are regarded by foreigners as "'perfidious,' deceitful, deep, calculating people who can never be trusted to do what you would gather from their thoughts and words that they mean to do." People of the Latin culture, he continues, are diligent to make their premises as good as they can by the processes of analysis and reflection, but "once having settled them they proceed to execution with a kind of religious fervor," and brook no divergence from the path marked out by human reason.

Few, if any, defenders of the Eighteenth Amendment will accept the author's well-intentioned if mistaken substitute for prohibition, the nationalisation of the liquor trade according to the "Quebec" system. Mr. Strachey in a 20-page chapter of his book dealing with prohibition, submits the usual stock argument of American wets. The great American "experiment" has been in progress not for three years only, as the author states, but for more than seven years. Empty jails and almshouses, sober workmen, happy wives and well-fed and well-clothed children are the best proof of its success. Could the "Quebec" system show as good results? Moreover, two-thirds of the United States was "dry" territory, under local option, years before Federal prohibition was adopted.

Praise for Universities

Mr. Strachey praises the universities, which he characterizes as "the greatest thing in modern America," and pays high tribute to Jefferson, Lincoln, Emerson and Walt Whitman—patrons of the arts and humanities and haters of cant and hypocrisy. Of lesser nobilities he says: "There are millions of Americans who . . . hate exaggeration . . . speak and think with evenness, abhor excitement and ban loud noises and exuberant enthusiasm."

It is rather disappointing that this worthy successor of Addison should have disposed of the subject of American newspapers in a few scanty pages. The anonymous American journalist is "wonderful, not only for his renunciation of the flowers and wreaths of popular laudation," but because he is "a sworn foe to sentimentality, to hysteria, to sham illusions and sham emotions." Editorials as a rule he finds sane, sensible, clear and vigorous. The weaker side of the case lies in the newspapers which specialize in reports of crimes. "What Britain needs," he maintains, "is more news and less comment, and what America wants is rather less news and more comment."

"American Soundings" is readable throughout and is a contribution to a closer fraternity of two great English-speaking peoples.

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Books Received

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My Friend the Dog, by Albert Payson Terhune. New York: Harper & Bros. $3.

Charles W. Eliot, the Man and His Beliefs, with a Biographical Study, by William Allan Neilson. 2 vols. New York: Harper & Bros. $10.

Talking, by J. B. Priestley. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.

Arthur Seymour Sullivan, by H. Saxe Wyndham. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.

Johannes Brahms, by Jeffrey Pulver. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.

Georges Bizet, by D. C. Parker. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.

Gautier and the Romantics, by John Garber Palache. New York: The Viking Press. $3.

Islands of the Mediterranean, by Paul Wilstach. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $4.

The Young Voltaire, by Cleveland B. Chase. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.

Letters of a Self-Made Diplomat to His President, by Will Rogers. New York: Albert & Charles Boni. $2.

Wonder Tales From Windmill Lands, by Frances Jenkins Olcott. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Valentino As I Knew Him, by S. George Ullman. New York: Macy-Masius. $2.

Woman Worker and the Trade Unions, by Theresa Wolfson. New York: International Publishers. $1.75.

The Northcliffe Collection, by Sir Leicester Harmsworth. Ottawa: F. A. Acland, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Shepherds of the Delectable Mountains, by R. Vaughan Williams. New York: Oxford University Press. American branch. $2.50.

Facing Europe, by Frederick Bausman. New York: The Century Company. $3.

Romance of Geology, by Enos A. Mills. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.

Confession, by Cosmo Hamilton. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

The Danish Sound Dues and the Command of the Baltic, by Charles E. Hill. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press. $4.

Europe Since Waterloo, by William Stearns Davis. New York: The Century Company. $6.

Business and the Church, by Jerome Davis. New York: The Century Company. $2.50.

Words to the Deaf, by Guglielmo Ferrero, translated by Ben Ray Redman. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

The Widow of Ephesus, by Mary Granger. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Early American Pottery and China, by John Spargo. New York: The Century Company. $4.

In Barbary, by Alexander Powell. New York: The Century Company. $4.

Tish Plays the Game, by Mary Roberts Rinehart. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

Hiawatta Witt No Odder Poems, by Milt Cross. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.

A Million and One Nights, the History of the Motion Picture, by Terry Ramsaye. 2 vols. New York: Simon and Schuster. $10.

Thinking It Out, Present Day Aspects of Prohibition, by Guy Hayler. London: World Prohibition Federation. 3d.

Comradeship, by Judge Charles Forrest Moore. New York: William Edwin Rudge, Inc.

Youth and the Beautiful, by Henry C. Frick. Pittsburgh: Educational Commission.

The Florentine Book Fair, etc., notes gathered by Theodore Wesley Koch, Librarian Northwestern University. Evanston, Ill. Printed for subscribers. $2.

Collected Poems, by A. E. London: Macmillan & Co. Ltd.

Educating a Husband, by John L. Carter. London: W. & R. Chambers Ltd.

Mother Dear: The Empress Marie of Russia and Her Times, by V. Poliakoff (Augur). New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.

Jesting Pilate, An Intellectual Holiday, by Aldous Huxley. New York: George H. Doran Co. $3.50.

List of Subject Headings for Small Libraries, edited by Minnie Earl Sears. New York: The H. W. Wilson Co.

Thirty Years' Musical Recollections, by Henry Chorley. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $5.

Mr. Brangwyn's Etchings

The Etchings of Frank Brangwyn, R. A. A Catalogue Raisonné, by William Gaunt. London: "The Studio." 42s. net.

THE issue of Mr. Gaunt's sumptuous volume marks a further stage in the triumphant progress of Mr. Frank Brangwyn. Two catalogues of his etched work are already in existence. The first, compiled by Mr. Frank Newbolt, was published in 1908 and the edition was limited to 150 copies. In 1912 the Fine Art Society—which publishes all Mr. Brangwyn's eachings—issued their own official catalogue which gave a comprehensive record of Mr. Brangwyn's etchings up to the year of publication. But since 1912 there has been a great increase in the number of this artist's etchings and of the later plates no catalogue has hitherto been made. Mr. Gaunt's catalogue accordingly supplies a want long felt by collectors all over the world.

Mr. Brangwyn's first recorded plate belongs to 1900, and Mr. Gaunt's work gives an account of all his plates, published and unpublished, from 1900 to 1926. These now amount to over 300, and in addition to an exact technical history of each plate, with notes of the proofs possessed by British, American and Continental museums and galleries, Mr. Gaunt gives an illustration identifying each plate. Many of these illustrations are full-page size, others are smaller, but even the smallest are admirably clear and excellently reproduced.

When it is remembered that Mr. Brangwyn's etchings are largely a relaxation from his vast activity in the various great schemes of decoration on which he has been engaged almost continuously for the past 20 years, the volume of his production of etched work is only less astonishing than its excellence. Nor can his etchings be dismissed as trifles, for there has been no such master of the large etched plate since Piranesi. This catalogue testifies to the abounding vitality and fertility of one of the most prolific, as well as one of the most distinguished and original, of contemporary artists.

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More "Birrellings"

Essays Today and Yesterday, by Augustine Birrell. London: George Harrap & Co. 2s. 6d. net.

THIS tiny volume of essays from the pen of Mr. Birrell seems a slender harvest to those who had hoped for more and more "Obiter Dicta" during these years when St. Stephens has seen him no more. Most politicians and many lawyers nowadays make a habit of writing, but the man of letters who goes to Westminster seldom quite merges into the politician, and the lawyer retains, as did Birrell, his literary flavor.

Augustine Birrell, perhaps no one quite understood why—and he himself least of all—became Chief Secretary for Ireland, enduring, despite all his generous efforts at conciliation, the unending fusillades across the floor of the House, the misunderstandings and obstructions which inevitably attended an office so little cherished by those whom it was intended to serve.

Anyone who ever saw the patient, ourly form, the kindly humorous eyes, and listened to the occasional whimsical rejoinder or witty allusion which would relieve proceedings often neither profitable nor exhilarating, will recall how little did this maker of essays, the intimate of Dr. Johnson, of Hazlitt and of Jane Austen, seem to belong here. Yet the row of volumes we have from Mr. Birrell's pen is, after all, not insignificant, and we can rejoice that this further sheaf contains, though so small, some things as good as anything he has written.

A Companionable Writer

Here we have "birrellings" in that delightful vein which make him the most companionable of writers, whether he is descanting on such familiar subjects as Borrow's "Lavengro," on the genius of Lamb, or on some least known light in the literary firmament.

"Literature," Mr. Birrell has declared, "should be taken seriously, but not too seriously," a piece of advice which perhaps applies equally to any human occupation. It is this seriousness, with a continual note of gentle irony running through it, which marks all he writes. While the riotous humor, the irrepressible gayety of Lamb are not his, yet he does frequently remind us of Lamb, in those sly little digs he makes at whatever is pedantic, pompous or absurd.

Much excellent advice Mr. Birrell has to give in his first essay on "The Habit of Reading." Another distinguished colleague of his, in a former Liberal Government, has written recently on this same subject. In his book, "Fallodon Papers," Lord Grey emphasized, as does Mr. Birrell, the importance of reading intelligently and consecutively, books, whether new or old, which are worthy of the time thus given. But not less valuable than the advice given as to how best to cultivate this habit of wise and useful reading, so that it becomes an increasing joy with the passage of years, is the way in which Mr. Birrell shows us in subsequent essays how he himself does his reading.

Books Are His Friends

He does not believe in riding a hobby too hard. But his books are his friends, the mere backs of them—and how well the book lover is to be recognized in this—are indescribably dear to him. He reads what the world has said for and against them, but he knows exactly what place he has allotted to them, and he does not budge from it. While now and again, though he may permit severity of judgment in connection with his favorites, we feel that he will not tolerate indifference. "If you do not like him," he says of George Borrow, and there is a snap about it which is final, "you can leave him alone." Thus men talk of those whom they have made their friends.

Mr. Birrell is at his characteristic best in an essay on that monument of erudition, Lord Acton. "Dr. Johnson we all know," he writes, "once declined, though fond of his dinner, to dine in the company of Kelly, the dramatist, on the ground that he never willingly sat at meat with a man who had written more than he had read. Knowing, as I do, many journalists, who are the most hospitable of mortals"—this is an exquisite Birrellian touch—"I have never felt myself at liberty to adopt as a rule of conduct this Johnsonian maxim . . . but in the case of Lord Acton, any difficulty I may have felt was all the other way. How was I to demean myself before a man who had read almost everything and written almost nothing?"

Acton's Output

Mr. Birrell was to learn later that when his actual writings came to be collected, Lord Acton, though the "History of Liberty" which he had planned in early manhood was never even begun, had six or seven volumes to his credit.

The temptation, so far more common today than in Dr. Johnson's time, to write more than we read and to read about books and authors rather than read them and form our own independent judgment, would put a large proportion of modern writers in the same category as Kelly, whom Dr. Johnson refused to meet. But Mr. Birrell is not of those. He is not so prolific a reader as was Professor Ker, but his tastes are wide, and he touches no subject without making it singularly his own.

Never, surely, was there anyone less "bookish" in his discussion of books; never anyone who, while able if he chose to boast of considerable erudition, more alert to disarm the literary posings of others, and less in danger of assuming any himself.

E. F. H.

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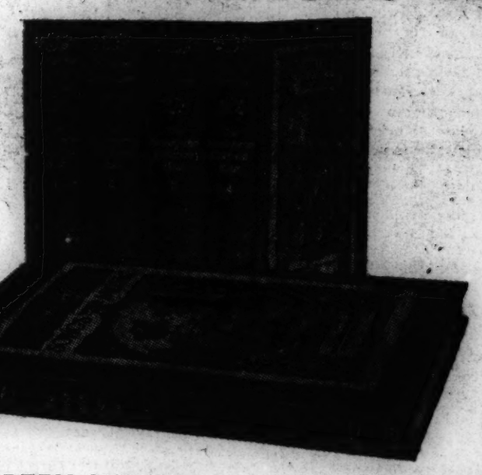

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A Premier American Collection

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

DURING the past five or six years there have been a bewildering number of observances commemorating events of a national importance which occurred on dates from 150 to 300 years ago. Perhaps some group of enthusiastic and enterprising persons will promote another, a semicentennial, giving concerted recognition to the fact that several of the earliest and most studious collectors of American antiques began their labors about 50 years ago. We are not certain that this is generally true though Dr. Irving Whitall Lyon tells us he started his collection in Hartford early in 1877. We have not at hand the exact date when Charles Leonard Pendleton of Providence began his work. It is a fact which we hope soon to determine. In 1905, it was stated that he had been engaged for over 30 years in acquiring what may be the finest single group of the period and class to which he gave his attention. In this activity he shared its interest and success with his business partner, Richard A. Canfield of New York, whose labor, discriminating taste and conspicuous success may well be made the subject of a monograph.

Mr. Pendleton bequeathed his entire collection to the Rhode Island School of Design on the condition that it should be housed in a suitable building of the early eighteenth century type. His wishes, as stipulated, were promptly accepted and met and in 1907 a building was completed which reproduced closely, through exterior and interior, a colonial home of a gentleman of wealth. Its eight large rooms and two halls give a setting of satisfying charm through the dignity, restraint, and beauty which characterize both the general lines and the details. The first-floor rooms are designated as library, drawing room, dining room, and museum. The halls on both floors extend the full depth of the house and in these are found generous space for many pieces.

Without any more illustrations than the limits of this page permit, it would be impossible to adequately present the opportunities here offered for the study of some of the finest furniture produced in America during the century preceding 1790. However, we may well briefly outline the contents of some rooms, a course which we hope may suggest to those not already familiar with this marvelous collection that it would be worth while going far out of one's way to spend an hour, or better still, a whole day, in studying the contents of this house.

As one enters the lower hall he finds spread through its center a line of antique Oriental rugs which leave on either side four or five feet of a polished floor. In one corner there stands an English long case or grandfather clock of pure Chippendale style. Against the wall on either side stand chairs, tables, a lowboy, and a secretary desk, all of the highest merit. In the drawing-room with its fireplace and classic overmantel are found an elaborately carved pie-crust table, carved side chairs which Mr. Pendleton believed to be the work of Grinling Gibbons, a card table, and a settee. In both the drawing-room, the hall, and library, the styles are consistently Chippendale, or as Mr. Lockwood states, Dutch. In so differentiating it may be assumed that he recognizes that Chippendale was an artist of cosmopolitan tastes, who derived his inspirations from Holland, France, and even China. One of the greatest treats which awaits here the student of period furniture is the opportunity to see such varied and pure examples of this master's style.

Mirrors of extraordinary variety, beauty and rarity are found in all the eight rooms of this house. On the walls are also hung paintings by seventeenth century artists including Droock-Sloot, Hobbema, Van Der Veer, Wouverman. Choice pieces of Chinese porceltin are used decoratively with restraint and discretion and are effectively set off by the rich mahogany or by the white mantels on which they are placed. A gratifying contrast to the heavy or massive furnishings of other rooms is found in the dining room where only Sheraton and Heppelwhite styles appear. Six choice chairs having backs and legs decorated in gold, together with dining table, breakfast table and sideboard with elaborate inlay, are the main pieces of especial note. A large china closet between the dining and drawing rooms is lined with glass inclosed shelves loaded with Lowestoft, Crown Derby, Salt Glaze, and other kinds of china, English and Oriental. The collector or the student of ceramics will be further attracted by similar groups which are shown in other portions of this collection.

Colonial Cabinetmakers

Mr. Pendleton had a special fondness for the work of American cabinetmakers of colonial times and has here some of the best existing examples of their skill. The block front reached the height of its development in the hands of Goddard of Newport. Several pieces of this most desirable mahogany may be seen within these walls, among them a secretary, bureau and kneehole desk.

A richly illustrated catalogue of this collection, compiled by order of the Rhode Island School of Design by Luke Vincent Lockwood, will be found in most public libraries. This offers the student who is unable to visit the Pendleton house to have the benefit of Mr. Lockwood's expert comment accompanied with illustrations of the finest sort.

It is difficult for one who is faced with scores of pieces, each worthy of detailed attention, to give a brief and comprehensive sketch which will fairly outline the merits of the whole exhibition. If we have so far succeeded as to introduce this department of the Rhode Island School of Design to those who did not know it, so that they may be drawn within these doors, our effort will have served its purpose. We can assure visitors that they will be most hospitably met by the director, Mr. Rowe, and his assistants.

It has been difficult to choose from the many objects which we would like to picture the few which can find space on this page.

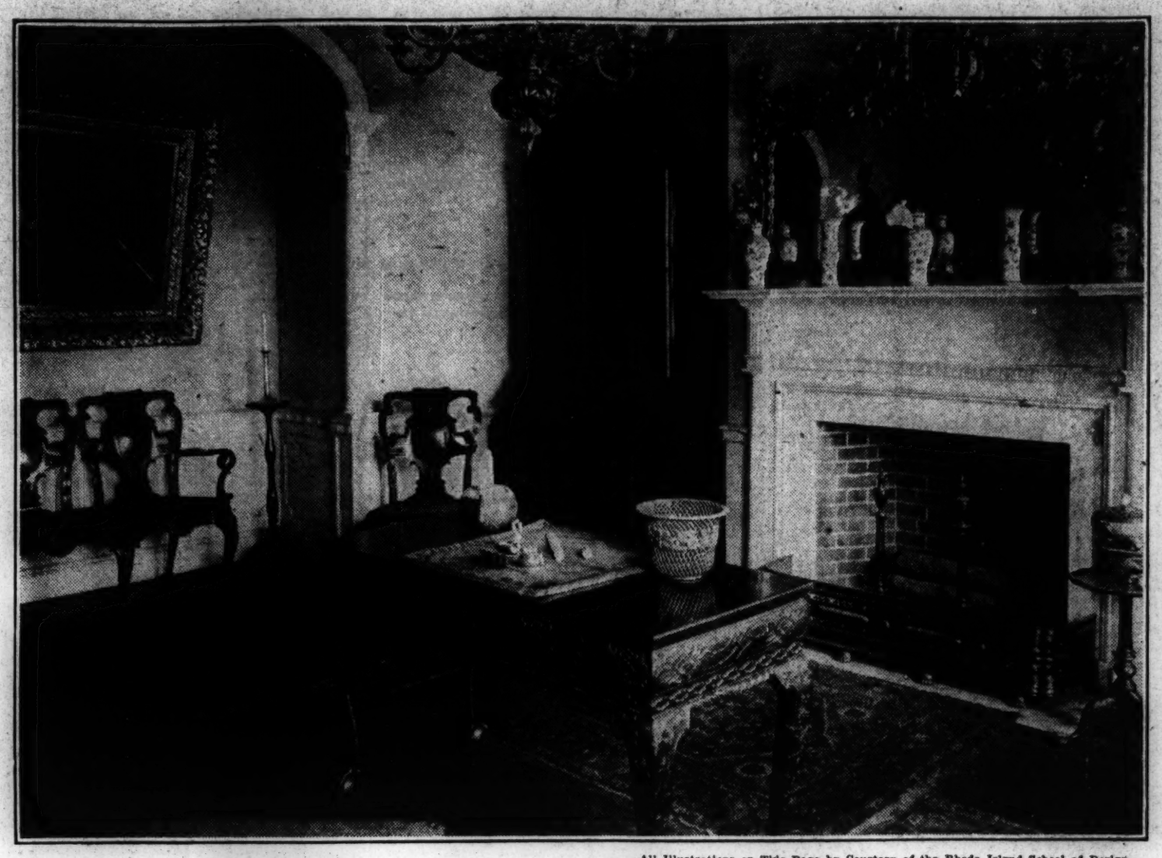
Comment on the Illustrations

Notable as showing many of the distinguishing characteristics of Heppelwhites style, is a chair from the dining room set. The shield back, supported only by the extended rear legs; square front legs, tapered, and in this case fluted above the spade feet; front stretcher recessed: these are all apparent. Less clear in the illustration is the design of the delicately carved back. Three conventionalized lilies spring from the bottom of the shield. From the spathe of each rise grass-like blades exquisitely lined and spreading along the top rail. The spadix is seen to be much enlarged, so better serving the designer's decorative purpose.

The pie-crust tip table here shown combines the most desired details executed with vigor and refinement, terms that apply most noticeably to the carving of the legs. An acanthus leaf pattern elaborated in high relief appears on the upper part and between this and the claw-and-ball foot is a simpler form of the same motif. The column is reeded below and fluted above. The deep curves of the rim of the top are those usually found in the better tables of this sort, and unfortunately do not show in the view.

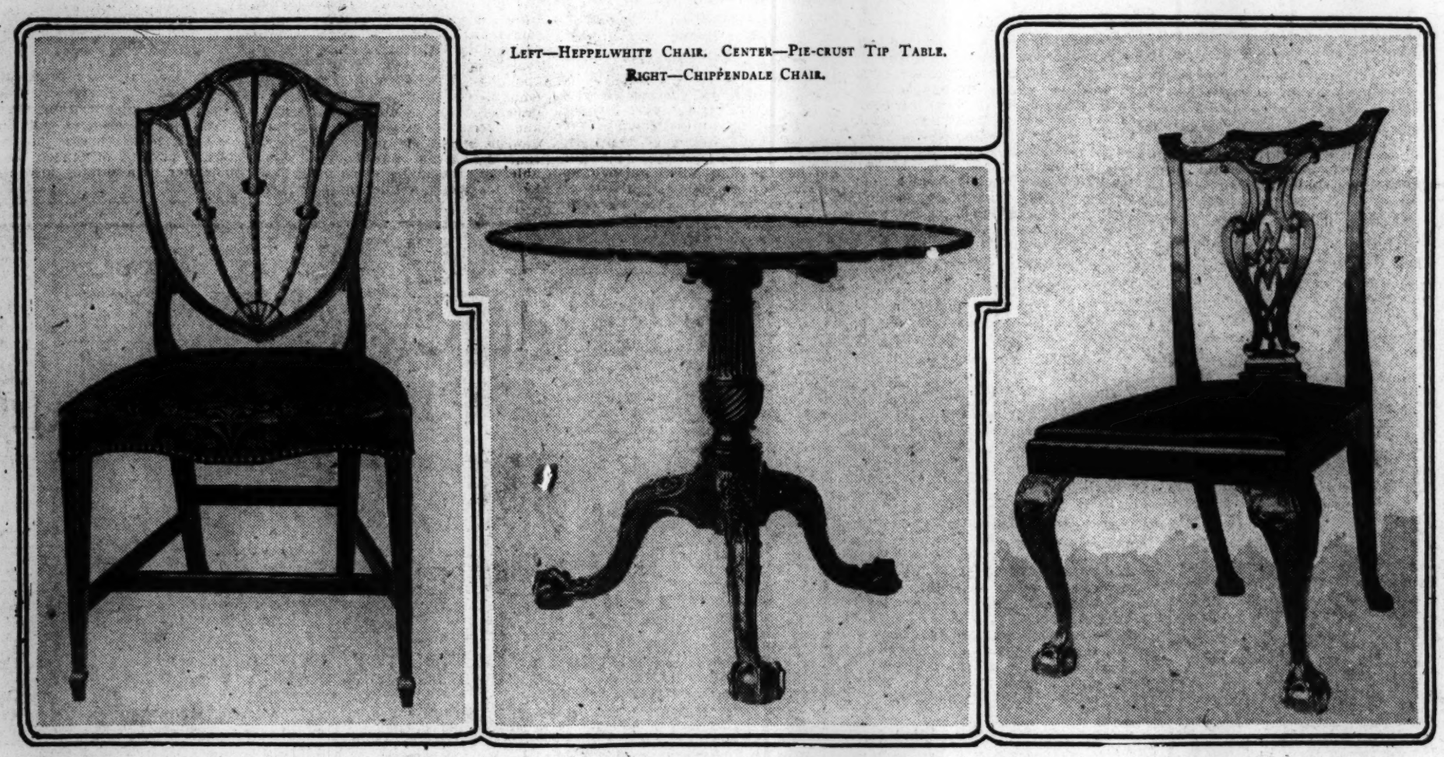
This Chippendale chair is credited to American cabinet-makers and shows in the splat an interlaced design somewhat complicated. The curving lines of the top rail follow the swept whorl pattern. Acanthus leaf here again is the carver's motif for the tops of the front legs with their claw and ball feet. The back legs end in one of several undefined forms common to this type of chair, shapes which can hardly be called feet.

One of six, this lowboy is, like its mates, of high merit. Just below the top is seen an unusual decorative band composed of scrolls and scallop shells. Instead of the usual reeded quarter-column on the corners it carries a plain one, around which a vine swings. The top measures 23x35 inches; the height is 30 inches. Its elaborate decoration and beauty of outline make it of especial interest and worthy of study in every detail. The finely carved shell on the center drawer is in striking contrast to the crude use of the same idea found often on maple and cherry furniture.



All Illustrations on This Page by Courtesy of the Rhode Island School of Design.

THE LIBRARY OF PENDLETON HOUSE



LEFT—HEPPELWHITE CHAIR. CENTER—PIE-CRUST TIP TABLE.
RIGHT—CHIPPENDALE CHAIR.

MAHOGANY LOWBOY

A Community Exhibit

THE slight value that was given a generation ago to furnishings which were "out of style" in countless cases led to a lamentable discarding of furniture, glass, china, and fabrics which has deprived us of many rare things. The rapidly widening appreciation of the sentimental and artistic as well as the commercial value of such material promises to save for us and our descendants most of those which are now left.

A current instance of livening the community in this direction is seen in the charming arrangement brought together by the Women's Club of Stoneham, Mass., which was open for public view on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The spacious galleried hall with its high-arched ceiling allowed abundant room for arrangement and examination. The gallery fronts were hung with a solid line of Paisley and Cashmere shawls, about 26 in number. They were in wide variety of design, most of them double in length, and offered a rare opportunity for the student of this particular fabric. In most of them the usual soft red and black dominated, though two were noticed which were far less common, being pale blue and white. This dominant note gave the general impression of an ancient tapestry-hung hall, which was further borne out by the old quilts hung from the timbers of the lower truss-chords running at right angles with the side walls.

A Wide Variety

From the homes of the town had been brought in a wide variety of easily moved things, including needlework, costumes, mirrors, fabrics—homespun and woven—rugs and carpets of like origin, glass, china, pewter, brass and a few clocks and chairs. Since the product of the Sandwich glass factory is now much in vogue, a group of pieces made there and shown by a lady whose family once lived in that town, were worthy of special notice. Their genuineness is unquestionable, for they were gifts ordered from the local maker, and bear initials or monograms which assist in vouching satisfactorily for their authenticity.

Another arrangement displayed in large variety the development of lighting equipment used in these sections from the time when betty lamps, with their wick floating in tallow, were used, down to the lately made kerosene lamps of Sandwich and East Cambridge, to mention only Massachusetts sources. Several items were of more than local historic interest, among these being a comb-back braced Windsor armchair from the home of Judge Stevens, who is the sixth-generation descendant of the original owner.

The Women's Club is to be congratulated on their enterprise, their success, and for the taste shown in the decorations and arrangement.

Concerning a Certain Catalogue

AT THE Boston Museum of Fine Arts there now may be seen an exhibit of 106 Oriental rugs. These came from Persia, Indo-Persia, Caucasia, China, and other localities. The display is known as the Ballard Collection and has been shown in a number of American cities during the past two years. Correspondents of the Monitor have commented on it critically as it has appeared in their localities, making unnecessary further attention in the Monitor from that viewpoint, and by those qualified to so write.

As a layman with presumably an average æsthetic taste and desire for knowledge, we visited the gallery and, in the hope of gaining some acquaintance with characteristics and merits of various types, secured the beautifully printed and illustrated 206-page catalogue. The foreword of this book, signed by Mr. Ballard, contains the following paragraphs:

"In the whole realm of objects assembled by the collector, the most interesting things that could be formed into a collection, in my opinion are: Early Oriental rugs, tapestries, velvets, brocades, Chinese porcelains, old paintings and books—early Oriental rugs, of the various types, heading the list; first, because of the extreme beauty of the colors and designs; second, because of their symbolic importance; and third, on account of their historical and religious significance, all of which makes a most fascinating and interesting study.

It Is to Wonder

"These symbols and designs carry us back to past ages. They are full of love, passion, sentiment, religion, mysticism, tragedy and tribal tradition. . . . Some of these rugs have passed through war, riot, bloodshed—mute witnesses of robbery, pillage and murder. They have made pilgrimages over the hot sands of deserts, on the backs of camels, crossed oceans, and finally found a peaceful haven where they may remain another half-century, to be reverently loved and admired, then to come into another period of unrest and warfare, and through that into still another ownership."

If we may be allowed to speak frankly, this was so extravagant and so riotously imaginative as to lead us to wonder whether or not the pages to follow would get down to earth. Not only is an intelligent reader apt to discount the value of all he sees after such a play upon language, but he may actually be turned away from the exhibit itself.

Following the foreword is an "introduction" of four pages which states the purpose and method of the contents and refers in general to motifs, structural data, and to the sources of the collection, with some hints as to the possible original surroundings of these antique fabrics. Then follows the catalogue, and as we read, our regret and disappointment grow. Each piece is numbered and described as, for example:

"No. 1, Silk Rug of the Eighteenth Century (Persia)

"Ghiordes knot, 325-375 to sq. in.; 25 vert.; 13-15 hor. (4 ft. 8 in. by 6 in.)."

The paragraphs all follow a set form. Starting with the center, which is in some cases called a field, and in case of prayer rugs, a niche, we are told the color of each portion of the field or niche. Then are recorded, in similar way and in order, the colors of the spandrel, the main border, the inner border, the outer border, and the end or fringe. We are further informed as to where and when each particular piece has been exhibited. Confessing that we have not read every one of the 206 pages, we have carefully examined a large number and find that they all carry the same statements which might be called statistical, and easily adaptable to the tabulations of that profession. The general contents were found to be entirely lacking in the expectations raised by the rhapsody of the foreword. We could not follow with sentiment, appreciation nor with romantic fervor, the lead of the writer of the paragraphs which are quoted. Lacking much knowledge of rug design, motifs, and symbolism significance, it was still hoped that the text accompanying each number might helpfully interpret these elements, and edify us further than to state the dimensions, the number of knots to the square inch, and list the colors which were obvious:

Perhaps our attitude is too much that of the man in the street, and that one should not hope to have his education enhanced in the directions and manner indicated. It may be that the large amount of money evidently spent in composing this catalogue was intended to benefit a limited group of thoroughly informed rug collectors and connoisseurs. From our own standpoint, it seems that an opportunity for wide dissemination of elementary technical and artistic knowledge to many eager minds, young and old, has been missed.

No word of this criticism applies to the management of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, an institution internationally honored and serving with broadest vision and outstanding ability the interests of a far-flung public. Certainly neither it nor any similar institution could be expected to furnish what we suggest, for the work involved would make impossible demands on their time and funds. Our views are concerned rather with the owners of the exhibit, stressing the thought that there is a wider interest than they think in that phase of art to which this collection is presumably an important contribution. Recognition of this interest by them, not by the institution where the exhibit is held, might result in greatly stimulating popular appreciation of this rich and fascinating field, attractive alike to the homemaker and the connoisseur.

Amateur Furniture Finisher

OCCASIONALLY there is an enthusiast on antique furniture who likes to refinish his purchases with his own hands. Frequently this is for him both a diversion and a labor of love, for he finds genuine pleasure in bringing out the beauties of the cabinet work so sturdily put together by workers of a century or two before. We know of amateur restorers who have acquired considerable skill during several years of practice and whose results would suffer not at all in comparison with the product of tradesmen who make this their business. One such man makes refinishing his pastime and has picked up from the cabinetmakers, painters and books a broad knowledge of technique which, combined with his skill and experience, enables him to give practical and helpful advice to those who make their living doing the same thing.

Uses Diluted Oil Only

Particularly pleasing is the appearance of some pine and maple pieces from which he had first cleaned the coat of paint or stain or varnish, and then applied only a mixture of linseed oil and turpentine in the proportions of eight of the first and one of the second. After removal of all surplus covering with paint remover or weak lye, followed by careful scraping of deep sections where the paint has accumulated, he smooths the wood by the use of a scraper or fine sandpaper, or both, until the smoothest possible surface is secured. Then the oil diluted with turpentine is liberally applied and allowed to stand overnight, when that which has not been absorbed by the wood is wiped off with a coarse cloth and vigorously rubbed. In a few hours more the piece is ready to be used, but the color may be so light as to lack the desired appearance of age, so after a few days the oil treatment is renewed and the vigorous rubbing again given. Similar attention at lengthening intervals over several years has produced most pleasing results on various pieces, the glow and beauty of the woods being brought out to their full value in mellow tones which were highly satisfactory.

There may be a considerable number of readers who are finding pleasure in refinishing their home fittings in this or in other ways. If such friends believe that they have suggestions which will be of help to those of like inclinations communications to this department will be welcomed.

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Boston

381 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Louis Joseph, Antiques
Tel. Ken. 5227

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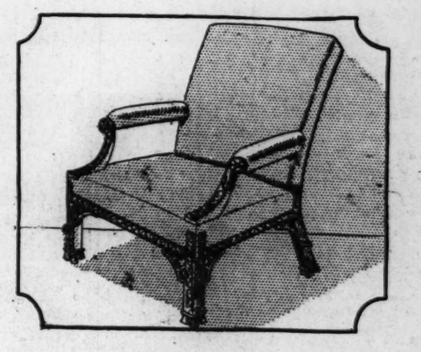
AU QUATRIEME



A Pair of
Chippendale Mahogany
Arm Chairs
From Sir George Dashwood
West Wycombe Bucks, England

In "The Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker's Director" are two drawings and a description by Chippendale of "French chairs with elbows . . . the backs and seats stuffed and covered with damask," very similar to the set of four in Au Quatrieme's collection. "Upholstered chairs were often called 'French chairs,' regardless of design, and are not to be confounded with chairs in the French taste."

These two fine examples are especially interesting in that they belong to Chippendale's composite manner, in which many influences . . . of the fretted, French and Chinese phases . . . were mingled with consummate skill in one, completely expressive of the great art of their maker.

Rarely does one meet . . . even in Chippendale's most important work . . . with greater dignity and beauty of proportion, or more exquisite refinement of detail. The supports, shaped forward in a single curve, which join the arms to the seat rail, are carved with a flower, leaf and delicate fretwork, and these motifs are repeated on the square legs. The seat rail is a succession of graceful C scrolls, and fretted brackets appear at the juncture of legs and rails. The chairs are covered with old crimson damask.

Fourth Floor, Old Building.

John Wanamaker
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

Music News of the World

"Medtnerism" in Russian Music

By M. V. BELAIEV

Moscow, Oct. 1

MORE than 10 years ago a thick book entitled "Modernism and Music" was published in Russia under the pseudonym of Wolfing. Much of it was filled with attacks against progressive tendencies in Russian and world music. Unlike most books written against new tendencies in art, Wolfing's is the outcome rather of genuine indignation against modernism than of antagonism and irony toward what is new and still uncomprehended.

Wolfing's book did not make a great success. It did not gain for the author either advocates or opponents. Both conservatives and progressives felt the insecure nature of the platform on which the author stood, and only provincial critics, who are poorly acquainted with present-day developments, sometimes cite Wolfing in defense of their old-fashioned views. The book did not seem either sufficiently "dangerous" to the modernist or sufficiently "serious" to the conservative, because it did not catch and appraise the developments of musical life in essence, but was indirectly designed by its author as an apologia for the compositions of Nikolai Medtner, who was at that time still little recognized as a composer in Russia. Future students of Russian music of the early twentieth century will doubtless bestow on this book the criticism which its disorderly arrangement deserves, but they will also notice its beneficial side, which is to be found in its defense of "Medtnerism" as an ideal at a time when its real meaning was not quite clearly understood by all.

Historic Perspectives

We are accustomed to follow with great interest the work of reconstructing historic perspectives in music when they refer to a more or less distant past. It is natural for us to study the work of composers of secondary importance who lived in an epoch preparatory to the appearance of authors of genius—the pre-Bachian composers, the composers of the so-called Vienna school which preceded Mozart, and so forth. We can in our time become interested in the revival of such comparatively unimportant composers as Clementi and Cimarosa and find in their works details worthy of admiration. At the same time we seem to treat with a certain amount of neglect those representatives of contemporary musical thought who do not occupy the first place in public attention. To the latter group doubtless belongs Medtner, who deserves much more attention than he gets and who is one of those composers who directly preceded the modern generation.

While we can clearly detect traces of deterioration from the wholesome ideals of the so-called "new Russian school" in the music of the pupils and followers of Rimsky-Korsakoff, we find in Medtner's music a new energy which ought to put fresh vigor into the new musical generation and has, in fact, already done so. The theory of race influences in music lately put forth by Prof. Adolf Weissmann can be applied in this case to a certain extent because in the music of Medtner we see the combination of the German and Slavonic strains.

Strength and Pathos

One of the foremost of contemporary Russian composers compared in an article the music of Medtner with draftsmanship for its lack of color and at the same time for the definiteness of its formal outlines. This comparison is not wholly correct; or rather it hardly characterizes his music fully enough. It does not emphasize the chief and real characteristic of Medtner's compositions: austere strength and deep pathos which permeate his original thought.

The fact that the ideals of Medtner's work are strong and active in the highest degree is to be seen from a great many factors. It suffices, for example, to compare the "Etudes tableaux" or the latest romances of Rachmaninoff with his own works of an earlier period and with Medtner's works to be convinced of the direct influence of the harmonic language of the latter on Rachmaninoff's language. The complexity, of chords of the latest period of Rachmaninoff's composition is due to his application of Medtner's method of chord building.

Influence on Prokofieff

If we proceed to the music of Serge Prokofieff we shall see even here the influence of Medtner, which is felt in the manner of the exposition of the musical thought and the effort for clarity of design, as well as in the consecutive carrying out of the thought which could be named that of "chromatic diatonism" if this expression be taken in its correct meaning. Medtner has an exceptional knowledge of the nature and sound of the piano. Prokofieff, with his exceptional knowledge of this instrument, could not but follow Medtner in this respect because his teachers in the Petrograd Conservatory, though prominent composers, were not experts of the piano. The resemblance of Prokofieff's type of composition to Medtner's was so noticeable from the very beginning of his career that he was immediately included by the foremost Petrograd critics among the "neoclassics," together with Medtner.

The prominent contemporary Moscow composer, Anatole Alexandrov, built his piano style largely under the influence of Medtner also. His music (six piano sonatas, of which one is published by the Universal Edition in Vienna and the others by the Musical Sector of the State Publishing House in Moscow) shows the same external lack of tone color that one finds in Medtner, combined, as in Medtner, with great depth. Leonid Polovinkin, one of the youngest Moscow composers (his second piano sonata has just appeared in the Universal Edition and his third in the edition of the Musical Sector of Moscow) must also undoubtedly be considered a "Medtnerian" by his approach to the piano.

A Fertile Source

One could increase the number of instances of the influence of Medtner on other Russian composers, who either have freed themselves from the influence of Scriabin or who reflect both these influences. But the examples which I have cited will be sufficiently convincing that "Medtnerism" is not an individual trait but a source as deep as it is fertile. When Medtner began his career with compositions that seemed "strange" to a good many at that time and in which he seemed to be drawn to German classicism, no one could have suspected that another Russian composer who is now world famous—Igor Stravinsky—would, in the course of his artistic development, adopt the ideals of pre-classicism. The fact of this resemblance of the inclinations of two composers who are entirely different in their tendencies is not so insignificant as it may appear at a first glance. It seems to point out that for Russian music there is more renovating and reviving strength in "Medtnerism" than in the so-called "new Russian school."

This outstanding piano composer of modern times not only has set up an individual style of composition but he has established a method of composition which is capable of influencing actively the further development of Russian music.

The Berlin Bach Festival

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Oct. 2

THE question as to where musical festivals should be held is easily answered. They ought never to take place in great cities, if only for the reason that they are apt to be lost sight of in the many other interesting happenings there. A musical festival should never be an end in itself; its value and importance are those of the artistic cause which it champions.

Berlin has recently been the scene of a musical festival. It was devoted wholly to the great Johann Sebastian Bach, who on this occasion proved to be the most modern of composers. Nothing better illustrates the greatness of the master than the results of the research by means of which he emerges from the group of composers who preceded him. To accomplish this, many scholars have worked during recent decades. Berlin possesses in its State Library a large number of Bach manuscripts. They were shown to all music lovers on the occasion of this Bach festival, which is the fourteenth in number. But, alas! Berlin does not seem the right place for an event like this. Never before, perhaps, has this town been so full of musical activity and energy as now. Never before has music itself served so many different purposes as in present-day Berlin. Film, revue, operetta, dance halls devour huge quantities of music. In the cinema would-be symphonic orchestras pretend to play an important rôle. Music as an entertainment is so abundant that the fight for Bach is more difficult than ever. Satisfying results are more likely in small towns than here, where the great works of Bach have been performed in the best style so many times.

Need of Discrimination

The New Bach Society, which had the honor of promoting the musical festival, boasts of many scholars who have devoted their best efforts to the study of Bach's predecessors. Most unhappily historians and theorists are not always able to discriminate between the necessary and the superfluous. It must be pointed out once more that very often for scholars antiquity alone seems to decide the question of value. The dust lying on manuscripts appears to be the most venerable thing. But the man connected with the practical side of musical affairs must possess the gift of discrimination. From this standpoint a festival devoted to Bach is open to many questions. It gives more importance than is absolutely necessary to what is respectable only from the point of view of history. Music lovers belonging to our age, in the proper sense of the word, always ask themselves how Bach may serve the cause of present-day music, since it is beyond doubt that we live in a period when old forms are disappearing and new forms are developing. It is clear that Bach is considered as the great point of orientation in an historically very important moment of musical evolution. So he is regarded from different angles. There is the standpoint of the scholar fully absorbed in the past, or that of the music lover more concerned with the present, or lastly, that of the artist measuring his forces and his devices by the great tradition, in the hope of winning new resources for the present and the future.

Three Viewpoints

Three men were intrusted with the task of interpreting Bach: Georg Schumann, Siegfried Ochs, Carl Thiel. All of them consider Bach from different viewpoints. Several choirs were called on for the great work, and, of course, Berlin has at its disposal all the means for illustrating Bach in a worthy manner. The festival took place in the concert rooms of the Philharmony and of the Singacademy, as well as in the churches. We may say, therefore, that the music of Bach permeated the town, though nobody apart from lovers of serious music, and the participants of the musical festival, including those coming from the provinces, really noticed it.

Everybody knows the name of Dietrich Buxtehude as the principal teacher of Sebastian Bach. Well, there are compositions by Buxtehude, which are very near in form as well as in expression to those of Bach. Even Bach's chromaticism was foreshadowed by his taeacher. But what is an exception with Buxtehude, becomes a rule with a genius like Bach. It is he who crowned the work of his predecessors—among whom were Tunder, Krieger, Zachow (famous as Handel's teacher)—by his infallibility of expression.

A Powerful Genius

There is, however, one master who has been made an outstanding figure by the discoveries of the scholars: Heinrich Schütz, a powerful genius of the seventeenth century. He wrote before the invention of the bar, which imposed on his discoverers the duty of adapting him to the use of present-day musicians and choirs. It was a task worthy of the labor expended on it. For Heinrich Schütz, having stayed in Italy and more particularly at Venice, became acquainted with the double choir singing of the Gabrieli school, which impressed him so deeply that he became the spokesman for German musical art through a new and wonderful sonority. There may be very little chromaticism in his music, and much of the ingenuous realism common at that time. But however great the difference may be in the descriptive faculty of that age and our own refinement, yet we are struck by the beauty of these works, which combine great pathos and powerful declamatory rhythm. The more so because Siegfried Ochs, conducting the choir of the High School of Music, proved once more his undisputed superiority in the realm of choir training in Germany.

The performance of these works was really thrilling, besides being constructive. That all these people never sang out of tune goes without saying. Of course, these compositions received their dynamism from the conductor, who obtained tremendous effects. It was particularly interesting to observe this after the experience of Carl Thiel, who was less successful with the works of the above-named predecessors of Bach. Thiel has trained the Berlin Madrigal Choir excellently, but a more complicated body of musicians presented him with difficulties which he was unable to surmount.

The Singacademy Choir

Much more satisfying were the results achieved by Georg Schumann with his Singacademy Choir. He is a cultured musician who lays stress on the instrumental side of his task. Though he conducted his choir very well in Bach cantatas, he did still better in some instrumental works by Bach and Antonio Vivaldi. Vivaldi's Concerto in B minor for four violins with orchestra, and Wilhelm Friedemann Bach's Symphony for two flutes and string orchestra proved really impressive. We saw on one side Bach's internationalism emphasized, and on the other the strange individuality of one of Bach's sons, who, as regard his imaginative faculty, was perhaps the greatest among them. For Wilhelm Friedemann Bach something still remains to be done.

Among the soloists who took the important vocal parts, Eva Liebenberg, with her wonderful contralto, and Albert Fischer, with his well assured bass, were the best. Eva Liebenberg sang two arias by Schütz so beautifully that she was heartily applauded, though the clapping of hands seemed contrary to the style of the performance.

All this shows that the Bach festival, though partly devoted to masters worthy of oblivion, may present some interest also for contemporaries who strongly desire to be in close connection with the great tradition. However remote the past may be, and perhaps just because it is remote, the present and the future of music may draw considerable profit from it.

A Greek Among Pianists

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Oct. 28

MODERATE in speed, reasonable in force, restrained in emotion and unobtrusive in manner, Nicolai Orloff is a Greek among pianists. Playing the Rhapsody in B minor by Brahms, and the F major Étude, the C sharp minor Nocturne, two Preludes and Tarentelle by Chopin, at Æolian Hall tonight, he established himself in the first line of artists visiting America this season.

The time has come when something besides pace and power should be the measures of excellence, when something besides rapid execution and loud tone should be considerations of first importance. The time has come, too, when sentimentality should be checked and the posing of the virtuoso should be discarded. Now is the day when technical conquests of the keyboard and intellectual conquests of the repertory should be turned to expressive account. It is a day when eloquence should be subordinated to style, and when platform acting should be controlled by common sense.

Surely art has emerged from the reconstruction and after-the-war period. Pent-up enthusiasm should be done with its explosions. Let us have some good of our hard-achieved twentieth century. A little calm, my masters! And so, perchance, something beautiful may take shape under your hands.

In descriptions of Mr. Orloff's performance, the vivid nouns and the highly colored adjectives need to be withheld. No cause for rapture, wonder, or excitement of any kind; we have here the plain, but rather priceless, qualities of grace, warmth, order, clearness, unity and proportion.

On the program of the Philharmonic Orchestra, given this evening at Carnegie Hall, under the direction of Willem Mengelberg, the "Israel" Symphony of Bloch held a place. It was more richly realized in respect to sonority than when originally produced here at a concert of the Friends of Music 10 seasons ago. It was most carefully and skillfully presented by the Philharmonic players, and it could not fail to make its impression on listeners, favorable or unfavorable. Perhaps the most interesting outcome was to show how the musical times have changed here since the spring of 1917. The "Israel" Symphony tonight could hardly be regarded as modern in mood. But when first brought out, it seemed quite as revolutionary as any of the productions of Modest Altschuler's Russian Symphony Orchestra. If it does not sound modern, can it be an original and a great piece of music? There is a question.

Musical Art Quartet

Severity of style characterized the performance of the Musical Art Quartet (Messrs. Jacobsen, Ocko and Kaufman and Mme. Romaet-Rosanoff) at Æolian Hall on the evening of Oct. 26. The Brahms Quartet in C minor, opus 51, No. 1, was the work with which the organization introduced itself to the public; and that may have accounted somewhat for the seriousness of the occasion. The tradition of the Kneisel Quartet is perhaps to be maintained by the new group of artists, and chamber music is, accordingly to be treated as an extremely weighty concern. Many hearers will no doubt be gratified by such an artistic practice, holding that the quartet is a form of composition to be venerated rather than enjoyed. Others will certainly be ill at ease; in particular, those who have come under the influence of Flonzaley and Elman style. Excellent setting forth of the text of the Brahms work signalized the evening. First violin, viola and violoncello disclosed clear and vigorous voices in admirable balance. Second violin was rather submerged. For the first concert, a fair blend of tone was achieved. Four instruments arbitrarily made to sound together must needs show intractibility. The four temperaments engaged in the presentation, more important to say, were evidently of one purpose.

Violinist and Pianist

Toscha Seidel, violinist and Emanuel Bay, pianist, appearing in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Oct. 23, offered to their listeners a work, the Schubert Duo for violin and piano, opus 162, in A major, which did credit to their taste. More and more those meetings known as violin recitals are, happily, taking on the guise of chamber-music concerts.

Mieczyslaw Münz, the pianist, began his program in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Oct. 22 happily, presenting five sonatas of Scarlatti in B minor, C minor, D major, E major and C major. He pleased his listeners with the modern sound of a minuet by Labunski, told them three Russian fairy tales in the musical prose of Medtner, and showed them in an impromptu of Fauré that polish and refinement remain as ever a possession of the French.

Detroit Orchestra Opens New Season

DETROIT, Oct. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Musical Detroit, looking back over its first month of the new season, finds its chief satisfaction in appraisal of its symphony orchestra. In two subscription programs and two popular Sunday afternoon concerts the orchestra has revealed finer qualities than ever before, both in individual and ensemble performance. With one or two exceptions, the important chairs are filled this year to better advantage than in any other years, while the main body of orchestra has also been materially strengthened since last season. With this improved personnel, both Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the regular conductor, and Victor Kolar, associate, who has charge of the Sunday afternoon and children's series, have been working wonders.

As has been customary for several years, the opening subscription program called for no soloist, and the two audiences which filled Orchestra Hall could give their undivided attention to the band. On that first program Gabrilowitsch used the Brahms No. 1 Symphony as his principal item, offering a reading of such eloquence and deep sincerity that even those of his audience whose interest in Brahms is usually lukewarm were moved to spontaneous applause.

Two of the Debussy Nocturnes were also on the first program and Gabrilowitsch found opportunity in them to show the sensitiveness of the various choirs, for defects—and by the same token, virtues—show more quickly in such sheer and delicate fabrics as Debussy wove than in the more tumultuous writings.

At the second subscription concerts—a week later, though the schedule calls for fortnightly concerts throughout the season with two or three exceptions—Florence Easton was the soloist and Robert Schumann the author of the Symphony, No. 4, in D minor, with the "Freischütz" Overture to commemorate the centenary of Weber, and two delightful novelties after the intermission—Bossi's "Intermezzi Goldoniani" and Balakireff's Oriental fantasy "Islamey," done from its original piano form into a splendid orchestral work by the clever Casella.

The Bossi number, for strings only, proved one of the most enjoyable novelties the orchestra has ever done, and Gabrilowitsch may use it on the programs of the tour which will take the orchestra into Philadelphia, Boston and New York early in December.

Mme. Easton made her deepest impression in the aria of Lia from "L'Enfant Prodigue" and the ever-appealing "Vissi d'arte" from "Tosca," both of which she sang with her customary accomplished artistry. An aria from "Fidelio" earlier in the evening counted for less.

Boston Symphony Concert

SYMPHONY HALL, Boston — Fourth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Oct. 29-30, 1926. The program:

Berlioz—Overture, "Le Carnaval Romain," op. 9.
Borodin—Symphony No. 2 in B minor.
Lazar—"Tziganes," Scherzo.
Respighi—Symphonic Poem, "Pini di Roma."

For Russian music nowadays, go to Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony. (Or, for that matter, by token of yesterday's concert, for French, Rumanian or Italian music.) Granted that Koussevitzky was somewhat less impressive in "Le Sacre" than Monteux. In "Schéhérazade" or in Tchaikovsky's Fifth, who excels him? Now Borodin's Second Symphony is nearer to Stravinsky than to Tchaikovsky; not in structure, but in mood. The classic mold does not succeed in constraining the Russian giant. And while there are primitive rhythms, the chief feature of the score is its Oriental color and tang—precisely what distinguishes the Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade" Suite, in which the conductor shines.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Koussevitzky should convince us that this symphony, unheard in Boston for eight years, was worth the reviving. Less brilliant in aspect, perhaps, because of the classic mask it wears, this music nevertheless, set down by the hand that penned "Prince Igor," and at about the same time, belongs definitely with the productions of the most famous of the composer's circle, Rimsky and Moussorgsky; and therefore it is fitting material for Koussevitzky's baton. And splendidly he directed it, and splendidly the men of the orchestra played it.

Some there will doubtless always be who will find the material of this symphony monotonous. Certainly little of it is ingratiating. Such evidently was not the composer's intention. Stasoff's explanation that Borodin meant to portray the ancient Russian knights in their awkwardness and in their greatness makes that clear; and certainly the rude themes and varied rhythms achieve his purpose. But was not Stasoff's account inadequate when he declared the purpose of the Andante to be to recall the songs of the Slav bayans, or troubadours? Surely the exquisite and melancholy lyricism of this movement is no less than an expression of the Russian people itself, like the scene that closed "Boris Godounoff" in the original version.

Filip Lazár's Scherzo was performed yesterday for the first time, and from manuscript. The composer is a Rumanian, 32 years old. The score calls for a large modern orchestra, and bears an "argument" indicating that it is intended to represent a festal day in a Rumanian village, with gypsies dancing, singing and wrangling. It was exceedingly difficult, on a first hearing, to call up with the aid of the music the scene suggested. The incidents and characters seemed insufficiently differentiated. Aside from the "story," the music held little interest. The thematic material is fragmentary, and the chief use made of it is to repeat it indefinitely. The rhythms are more broken than varied and the whole effect is one of monotony. Moreover, while the composer uses mighty instrumental forces, his orchestration is thin and barren.

So much so as almost to make one like better than last year Respighi's too liquid pines. At least the pages just preceding the entrance of the nightingale record are of a rich and varied tonal and harmonic beauty that yesterday seemed to deserve better company.

When has there been heard in Symphony Hall so thrilling a performance of Berlioz's Overture? Mr. Koussevitzky had a dramatic conception of the music, which the magnificent playing of the orchestra enabled him to project unalloyed. Mr. Speyer's English horn had unexampled tonal loveliness and delicacy of phrasing, and his associates met his challenge. Indeed, throughout the program the orchestra played with astonishing finish and expressiveness. No wonder they were called to their feet after the overture and again at the close of the program, not a common occurrence on a Friday afternoon. And few listeners left before the end of the concert. Perhaps the fact that the symphony came second on the program had something to do with that.

L. A. S.

Music in Switzerland

By EMIL LAUBER

President of the Society of Swiss Musicians

TO UNDERSTAND the situation of music and musicians in Switzerland, one must take into account the character of the country which is at once single and multiple; single in historical and intellectual traditions tending to unity; multiple in the ethnical and linguistic diversity of the people of which she is composed and the geographical proximity of big foreign cities like Paris, Munich and Milan.

From the orchestral point of view, is there another country in the world which, over such a small area, can count as great a number of symphony concerts? One doubts it. The following towns have regular orchestral concerts: Zürich, Bâle, Berne, St. Gall, Winterthur, Schaffhouse, Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchâtel. These concerts are under the direction of Swiss conductors of whom several have a reputation abroad; among these may be mentioned Andreae, Ansermet, Suter and Brun. The members of these orchestras, composed almost entirely of professionals, are recruited from Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, France and Italy; the Swiss occupying chiefly the desks of the strings.

Outside these regular concerts there are several towns that seek to keep "in the picture" by engaging the big orchestras for one or more concerts each season. There are even some which, in default of adequate financial means, have formed instrumental groups of excellent amateurs capable of tackling a serious program; zeal which produces results worthy of admiration.

Chamber music is no less honored in Switzerland. Each large town has its own quartet. The best are those of Zürich, Berne and Geneva. If one realizes that the most famous quartets of Germany, France, Austria and Belgium choose Switzerland for preference for their concert tours, one may get an idea of the taste and standard of the public that supports them.

Lyric music does not play a prominent part in Switzerland. However, the theaters of Zürich, Bâle, Berne and Geneva give highly distinguished performances. Thanks to the important subsidies granted by the towns, it is possible for them to play works from the repertory of foreign theaters. The parts, moreover, are taken by foreign artists who have established themselves on stages of renown.

Let us now approach one side of the practice of music which is, so to speak, a specialty of Switzerland: performances of mixed choirs of Bâle, Zürich and Berne, to name only the most important, consist of several hundred members. The Passions and the Mass in B minor of Bach, all the works of Handel, Beethoven and Mendelssohn constitute the basis of their repertories. Each year, one of the masterpieces of these composers is performed with reverence. This act of artistic piety fulfilled, it is the turn of the romantic or modern repertory, and these festivals are followed by the public with the most fervent interest.

Another manifestation of musical life in Switzerland, that which emphasizes the inveterate need of unity of which we spoke at the beginning, is the amalgamation of male choral societies grouped into a vast union with the object of coordinating the efforts of the different parts of the country. To judge of the value of such gatherings, one must have been present at one of these federal fêtes of song at which more than 10,000 singers meet; one must have heard the performance of isolated or amalgamated societies classed into categories, some of which attain a very high artistic level.

We have saved speaking until the end of an association which plays a very big part, because thanks to it the musicians of a whole country participate in close relationship: this is the Society of Swiss Musicians. This society has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.

The second article of its statutes says clearly in what manner this society contributes to the development of the music of the Nation:

1. In giving to Swiss composers the opportunity of having their works publicly performed.
2. In facilitating the publication of the works of Swiss composers, ancient or modern.
3. In facilitating the studies of their art by young Swiss musicians who are specially gifted.
4. In mediating with the authorities and in supporting the cause of music with the Confederation of the Cantons.

The society has carried this program to a splendid fulfillment. Those who are interested will find in the admirable work of nearly 500 pages, published on the occasion of the jubilee referred to, the details relating to its activity ("The Swiss Music Society in the First Quarter of a Century of its Existence," by C. Vogler, Zürich. Published by Hug Bros.). There they will read the programs of 25 festivals, each comprising several concerts of works by Swiss musicians, written in every form of vocal and instrumental music; they will see the phases of the struggle to establish recognition of the rights of the musician; they will realize the encouragement given to young talent; finally, they will be amazed at the government which has become a protector of the arts. So many excellent proofs of the æsthetic development of a little country.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Stamp Book and Impressions

URGED by my small son to look through his stamp album, I was turning its pages in a rather sentimentally reminiscent mood. Thoughts of my own even humbler collection came back to me with memories of slower and harder won acquisition. The young philatelist was not so intensively circularized with "approval sheets" in my collecting days, and increase was largely achieved by swapping.

There were a number of familiar old-timers among this array of the new and strange. I recognized some of the older Bavarian and Belgian issues, the latter with their subscript concerning Sunday delivery. There was a facsimile merely of a three-cornered Cape, which recalled juvenile hopes and aspirations. I turned on through the alphabet, and was suddenly arrested by what might be called with some appropriateness an expected sort of surprise. Appropriate because it was the name of Ireland above a single line reserved for seven stamps which stood out beneath Iraq, another innovation since the days of my own small album.

There were two actual specimens, a penny and a twopenny, or rather one should say (and would that the compositor might co-operate by using an Irish font) pinsin and da pinsin. The true name EIRE seemed at least as familiar looking and as readily understandable as ΕΜΑΣ on the Greek stamps. In the sister or step-sister island of the Saxons it is by now a commonplace, I suppose; but it still gives me quite a thrill as also does the familiar shape in map form of the romantic isle, that queer tatter of a cartograph which, if slightly formalized, might seem to be the last shred of a frayed banner in a strong east wind.

It recalled to me how well I once learned the geography of the green isle, more thoroughly indeed than that of my native England. I do not believe that my master had any Irish in him; but he most surely imparted a strange enthusiasm into our geographic and historic study of that great little land. Goldsmith, Spenser, the siege of Londonderry, Avoca, the Knockmealydown Mountains, the MacGillicuddy Reeks, come thronging yet in recollection.

That was not the beginning, however, of my strange interest in that dream island which it has never been my lot to visit. Younger still I had read Handy Andy, and could picture that droll character without any illustrative assistance just as well as I knew Sam Weller through the medium of Phiz's crowquill. Mrs. Edgeworth's writings did not come my way; but, by a perhaps quite natural association, I passed from Lover to Lever with his picture gallery of gay dragoons and fiery patriots. The latter, probably, made me a little Home Ruler at heart in a stanch Unionist household. What child who had browsed as I had done in the pages of Dickens and Lever could help but be a little Radical and Parnellite, this too despite the Tory cartoons liberally spread among the patchwork of magazine pictures pasted on the nursery walls.

While still a child I read and loved Thomas Moore's songs. "The Harp That Once" and "The Minstrel Boy" stirred me more than "Rule Britannia!" just as "Avenging and Bright" thrilled me as nothing save "Scots Wha Hae" had ever done. Since those days much water has flowed under the O'Connell Bridge. I suppose it was T. P. O'Connor, even though his severely repressed Irishry scarcely betrayed itself in his T. P.'s Weekly, who led me to read many more Irish writers, from that prolific droller "G. A. Birmingham" to Synge and Yeats.

There must always be something curiously captivating about the quaint turn of the English used in such dialogue as one finds in the plays of Lady Gregory and those of other Irish playwrights; in James Stephens, and in those glamorous stories by Donn Byrne, which leap out occasionally from pages of conventional magazine fiction where they seem such strange fellows. It must be supposed that the pundits and chams with whom Literature of the great L is always well supplied have long ago explained by analysis the philological reason for this mode of speech, and the psychology or what not of its peculiar charm; but one prefers to believe that there is more enjoyment in knowing nothing at all of their surmises. Mr. Bernard Shaw has probably told us that there is nothing strange or unusual in it, but to many of us there most surely is a charm, now subtle, now obvious, in this strange use of a familiar speech, not comparable as far as I am aware in any other use of actual English as distinct from dialectical peculiarities. Is it something, perhaps, of the charm in the way some children, notably for an extreme example, wee Marjorie Fleming, use a vocabulary too rich for the daily food of common talk?

If Ireland had given literature nothing but this it is no mean gift, enriched as it is by the equally unusual sea-change that verse in English from the pens of Irish poets assumes. Under its spell I sometimes feel that I too am Irish. In fancy I feel myself shaking back the scalloped edge of the cape of my coarse frieze coat to lift my harp, from which I strike a few chords, and chant:

"Why will you ever be haunting
my dreams; lone isle of the sad
sweet singers?"

Or—"When the night is on the ground, and the bird in the grass is quiet"—which last is to be found, I think, in one of Mr. Byrne's delightful stories.

People who say they have traveled in Ireland tell me of the mud of Dublin, (this to a quondam Londoner!), the ugliness of Belfast, the unlivableness of Galway. I have to suppose that they have been in Ireland, but that they can know nothing about it.

Some day I shall see for myself. I shall go striding with my wolf hound, Seomas More, along the trail of that "dark man" the poet Raftery. I shall also visit Ennisfree and Kilyarnet, and, oh, a sight of places; and I shall hear Irish pipes. Shall I? —or I should rather say Will I? I will that. And someone shall whistle me the tune of "The Blackbird," and shall tell me the name of that tune which Sir Harry Lauder appropriated for "Stop your ticklin', Jock!" It must be one of the old Irish tunes as many good Scots tunes are.

"I will arise and go now—" Why not, indeed. Give me my thorn stick, woman of my heart. I'm for the roads.

"Roads are the great things surely;
Forever they wind and bend
Like a snake with his own tail
swallowed;
Without beginning nor end."

I seek an emerald isle in a sea of sapphire. I go looking for Tir n'an Og. I'll be back in half an hour. Take you your wee postage book, Seomas Beg. Will you come too? All right, my bouchal. D. H.

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Tapestry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No man may trace my scenes with
me,
No comrade guide my way;
But each, alone, our tapestry
Must weave as best we may.
What then? Song makes the labor
glad;
The picture grows, in beauty clad;
It glows, a dawning Day!

Arthur Powell.

The Rise of Belles Lettres

Less completely typical, and easier of comprehension to the world at large, was the prose of Mr. Le Gallienne. He generously made it his business to descend into the marketplace where his sympathetic reviews informed the public and other journalists of the more artistic work then coming, amid the annual harvest of chaff, from the more discerning publishers. Almost a new, certainly a newly defined, department of letters was arising, under the heading of Belles Lettres, and publishers were cultivating its appreciation. . . . Mr. Le Gallienne was the prince of belletrists of his time, and an invaluable link between its writers and readers. The term survives, but not in the plenitude or the grace of the nineties. There was then a happy conspiracy of taste to produce charming literary trifles in a form perfectly adapted to themselves, and the collector who is interested in the individuality of books, and not merely biased in favor of their contents or their covers, can still delight in these products of the printing press. A handful of them evokes the period in the less recondite aspect of its taste, and shows us a common impulse at work, seeking to give to the form of every book a quality as distinct as that which had sought to express itself in the writing.—Osbert Burdett, in "The Beardsley Period."

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"Mitherless Bairn." From an Etching by John M. Aiken

Balthasar Journeys to the Meeting Place

It may be doubted if the people of the West ever overcome the impression made upon them by the first view of a camel equipped and loaded for the desert. . . . At the end of long journeys with caravans, after years of residence with the Bedawin, the Western-born, wherever they may be, will stop and wait the passing of the stately brute. The charm is not in the figure, which not even love can make beautiful; nor in the movement, the noiseless stepping, or the broad careen. As is the kindness of the sea to a ship, so is that of the desert to its creature. It clothes him with all its mysteries; in such manner, too, that while we are looking at him, we are thinking of them: herein is the wonder. The animal which now came out of the wady might well have claimed the customary homage. Its color and height; its breadth of foot; its bulk of body, not fat, but overlaid with muscle; its long, slender neck, of swanlike curvature; the head, wide between the eyes, and tapering to a muzzle which a lady's bracelet might have almost clasped; its motion, step long and elastic, tread sure and soundless—all certified its Syrian blood, old as the rays of Cyrus, and absolutely priceless. There was the usual bridle, covering the forehead with scarlet fringe, and garnishing the throat with pendent brazen chains, each ending with a tinkling silver bell; but to the bridle there was neither rein for the rider nor strap for a driver. . . .

When the dromedary lifted itself out of the last break of the wady, the traveller had passed the boundary of El Beika, the ancient Ammon. It was morning-time. Before him was the sun, half curtained in fleecy mist; before him also spread the desert; not the realm of drifting sands, which was farther on, but the region where herbage began to dwarf; where the surface is strewn with boulders of granite, and gray and brown stones, interspersed with languishing acacias and tufts of camel-grass. . . . And now there was an end of path or road. More than ever the camel seemed insensibly driven; it lengthened and quickened its pace, its head pointed straight towards the horizon; through the wide nostrils it drank the wind in great draughts. The litter swayed, and rose and fell like a boat in the waves. Dried leaves in occasional beds rustled underfoot. . . . Lark and chat and rock-swallow leaped to wing, and white partridges ran whistling and clucking out of the way. More rarely a fox or a hyena quickened his gallop, to study the intruders at a safe distance. Off to the right rose the hills of the Jebel, the pearl-gray veil resting upon them changing momentarily into a purple which the sun would make matchless a little later. Over the highest peaks a vulture sailed on broad wings into widening circles. But of all these things the tenant under the green tent saw nothing, or, at least, made no sign of recognition. His eyes were fixed and dreamy. The going of the man, like that of the animal, was as one being led. . . .

Now and then basaltic stones lifted their round crowns, outposts of the mountain against the forces of the plain; all else, however, was sand, sometimes smooth as the beaten beach, then heaped in rolling ridges; here chopped waves, there long swells. So, too, the condition of the atmosphere changed. The sun, high risen, had drunk his fill of dew and mist, and warmed the breeze that kissed the wanderer under the awning; far and near he was tinting the earth with faint milk-whiteness, and shimmering all the sky. . . .

No one, be it remembered, seeks the desert for a pleasure-ground. . . . The heart of the most veteran sheik beats quicker when he finds himself alone in the pathless tracts. So the man with whom we are dealing could not have been in search of pleasure; neither was his manner that of a fugitive; not once did he look behind him. . . .

Exactly at noon the dromedary, of its own will, stopped, and uttered the cry or moan, peculiarly piteous, by which its kind always protest against an overload, and sometimes crave attention and rest. The master thereupon, bestirred himself, waking, as it were, from sleep. He threw the curtains of the houdah up, looked at the sun, surveyed the country on every side long and carefully, as if to identify an appointed place. Satisfied with the inspection, he drew a deep breath and nodded, as much as to say, "At last! at last!" A moment after, he crossed his hands upon his breast, bowed his head, and prayed silently. The pious duty done, he prepared to dismount. From his throat proceeded the sound heard doubtless by the favorite camels of Job—Ikh! ikh!—the signal to kneel. Slowly the animal obeyed. . . . The rider then put his foot upon the slender neck, and stepped upon the sand.—From "Ben-Hur," by Lew Wallace.

On Sydney Dobell's "Balder"

Haworth, near Keighley,
Feb. 3rd. 1854.

My dear Sir,—

"Balder" arrived safely. I looked at him before cutting his leaves, with singular pleasure. . . . I have read him. He impresses me thus: he teems with power. . . . It seemed to me, that his strength and beauty were not so much those of Joseph, the pillar of Jacob's age, as of the Prodigal Son, who troubled his father, though he always kept his love. . . .

I did not and could not think you meant to offer him as your cherished ideal of the true, great poet; . . . Do we not all know that true greatness is simple, self-oblivious, prone to unambitious, unselfish attachments? I am certain you feel this truth in your heart of hearts.

But if the critics err now . . . you shall one day set them right in the second part of "Balder." You shall show them that you, too, know—better, perhaps than they—that the truly great man is too sincere in his affections to grudge a sacrifice; too much absorbed in his work to talk loudly about it; too intent on finding the best way to accomplish what he undertakes to think great things of himself—the instrument. And . . . if his duties sometimes seem to hamper his powers—he feels keenly, . . . but if there be a true man's heart in his breast, he can bear, submit, wait patiently.

Faithfully and gratefully,
Charlotte Brönte.

Sydney Dobell, Esq.

—From "The Life of Charlotte Brönte," by Mrs. Gaskell.

Dahlias

Dahlias first were brought from
Spain
By a marchioness mediæval
Under Britain's sun and rain
They forgot their roots' upheaval.
Dahlias ponder words they hear;
Fold them down beneath each petal;
Words of love and lordly cheer
They admire a man of mettle;
While in women—they like best
Gay marquesas—richly dressed.

—Ruth Mason Rice, in "The Golden Quill."

SCOTLAND is indeed the promised land of able and eminent etchers, most of whom have sought their inspiration from the beauty and grandeur of their ancient country. So, in many instances, has Mr. John M. Aiken, although the print we reproduce today shows the artist from another angle—but it is Scotch all the same.

The "Mitherless Bairn" looks quite content under the care of its new mother, and there seems to exist a bond of sympathy between the two. The orphan is nestling happily on the lap of its benefactress, whose arms are folded protectingly round the little stranger; and how kindly the young woman looks down upon the wee lamb, she herself apparently finding repose and restfulness in tending her young protégée.

Of the mellow and subtle values to be found in many of Mr. Aiken's landscapes there is none in this little print, but the contours, to which the artist has almost confined his efforts, are exceedingly attractive in their harmonious lines and the softness of their touch, and they amply suffice to give the figure of the woman plastic form. Her face and more especially her hair have been a little more intimately dealt with and the interest spontaneously centered in the graceful poise of her head.

Mr. Aiken is to be congratulated upon the choice of his subject and the charming manner in which he with convincing simplicity has translated it to the copper.

Drawing

Singing is very easy. Drawing, though, is much more difficult. I have devoted a good deal of time to drawing, one way and another; I have to attend a great many committees and public meetings, and at such functions I find that drawing is almost the only art one can satisfactorily pursue during the speeches. One really cannot sing during the speeches; so as a rule I draw. I do not say that I am an expert yet, but after a few more meetings, I calculate that I shall know drawing as well as it can be known.

The first thing, of course, is to get on to a really good committee; and by a good committee I mean a committee that provides decent materials. An ordinary departmental committee is no use; generally they only give you a couple of pages of lined foolscap and no white blotting-paper, and very often the pencils are quite soft. White blotting-paper is essential. . . .

Much the best committees from the point of view of material are committees about business which meet at business premises—shipping offices, for choice. One of the Pacific lines has the best white blotting-paper I know; and the pencils there are a dream. I am sure the directors of that firm are drawers; for they always give you two pencils, one hard for noses, and one soft for doing hair.

When you have selected your committee and the speeches are well away, the drawing begins. Much the best thing to draw is a man. Not the chairman, or Lord Pommery Quint, or any member of the committee, but just a man. Many novices make the mistake of selecting a subject for their art before they begin; usually they select the chairman. And when they find it is more like Mr. Gladstone they are discouraged. If they had waited a little, it could have been Mr. Gladstone officially.—A. P. Herbert, in "On Drawing."

Museum Butterflies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In London August brings out butterflies
From their soft wrappings
Of dull brocades and faded tapestries!
Not the kind
Of butterflies which frequent summer noons
In sun-drenched gardens!
No, these flutterers
Are gray-haired dames with eyes a-shine
And pale pink roses in their damask cheeks.
They gather in the galleries and museums
Warmed by the unwonted summer air.
They come
Singly or in couples,
Laughing like school girls on a holiday.
How they hover
Over the matchless treasures, row on row!
One charming little lady
In purple gown, hat garlanded with roses,
Ecstatically pauses
Before an ancient eight-day clock
Once owned by Isaac Newton.
Her reticule is filled with notes
She takes in eager haste,
All to be put in shape at more leisure.
Light as of youth is gleaming from her eyes,
She is in tune with beauty,
London butterflies
Sip of the sweets from many a precious flower,
And then retire to muse the winter long.

Amy Smith.

On a Roof-Top

There is a queer sense of isolation. The view expands on every side so that one is no longer intimate with the familiar entourage of field and garden. Near objects sink into insignificance, and the new vistas are remote and detached from personal association.

The ascent of the outside flight of steps is a matter of moments, and yet it is sufficient to transport one into an entirely new environment. The myriad ties of domesticity drop away and are left on the ground below. The sky is now of more importance than the earth; the spread of hills and valley extends away from our vantage point, but overhead the sky attracts and draws the vision upward. Its pageantry surrounds us. We are now uplifted to its level.

On the north the somber hills sweep up to the sky line cloven by the gash of a gravel pit; bracken wells up in the hollows and a rough track leads east over the hill brow with willows and deep blue-green grass and bog-myrtle marking the springs. On the west, the pale mauve ling, interspersed with an occasional yellow fern-frond, makes pools and lakes of lighter tone amongst the purple heather. Dark spots of furze and a few patches of oak scrub break the undulations; and windless oak trees, tall and ragged as elms, rise up on the south, framing the valley which stretches away in an obscure pattern of dark trees and pale dun fields, dwindling into misty distance.

The sky, however, gray with brooding clouds, dumb clouds and rainless, encircles us; the line of cloudlets hovering darkly on the north, and the rose illumination of the west-light struggling through the shroud of evening—are of most importance.

The air is very fresh and pure, laden with the fragrance of the heather; it is as clean as the new house, perched at the head of the gap and looking down on the circle prospect. The treeless hills around it consort fittingly with its concrete starkness, not yet assimilated with its surroundings. A beginning of terraces and formal garden sprays out from the house, disappearing into a welte of sorrel and blown grass and bracken. Order is advancing into the wilderness, checking its careless spontaneity, replacing the casual adjustments of slope and hill with precise levels and nicely regulated curves and angles.

The pale new house is taking possession of the scene, resolving the loneliness into a peaceful frame of human life, penetrating the silence with a perpetual symphony of human sounds. It stands on guard before the lonely moors, an outpost of cities, although the road terminates a quarter of a mile away and there is only a rough lane to the gate. On the north, three converging tracks vanish over the hills, gravel and grassy ruts marking paths amidst the heather.

The outline of the hills undulates in a semicircle; beyond them, lie many miles of common, a waste of fern and heather, studded with infrequent groups of pines. The new house fronts them on the north, with the air of a barrier, shutting off the valley and the western sun. But from the south, it rises with the aspect of a castle, toward which the valley and the hills ascend.

The roof itself is a terrace of concrete with the pale iridescence of the blue and green slates tempering the gray. The gable wings rise suddenly from either side of the flat center. We are in a world of gray. The sky-dome, fleecy and colorless, lifts into measureless space, with rifts of faintest blue between the heavy, formless masses that darken as they descend and hang about the hill-top. Now, an apricot glow lies in the west. Shadows are creeping up, until the hills are masses and outlines, and the people on the roof sit motionless, awed by the silence.

What is that light reflected on the farther walls? Over the eastern hill there is a steady radiance; the reflection grows brighter. Stars are twinkling out; every minute new ones are coming into sight. The clouds are clearing to admit these evening messengers and now, a sparkle suddenly lights up the hill; a dazzling lantern that advances with incredible swiftness, and becomes a circle.

We watch it rise, serene and sure, swinging into space while the earth below is illumined in a pale clear radiance.

Now the procession of the stars and moon begins.

The Pure in Heart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE teachings of Christ Jesus are replete with declarations, direct or implied, as to the need for purity in the daily living of those who would become his followers. He knew that no spiritual progress, that is, no true progress, could be made without purity of thought exemplified in action. Purity, as taught and practiced by the Master, is freedom from beliefs of the so-called carnal or mortal mind. It is attained only through spiritualization of thought, through turning away from the materiality of personal sense to the spiritual facts of being, recognizing God as the infinite Father, and man as His expression and reflection.

The reward for purity Jesus set forth in a concise beatitude which is deeply cherished by all Christians: "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God." Incomparable reward—to see God! Surely no Christian, understanding the tremendous import of the Master's words, would fail to strive to the utmost so to purify himself that he could see God—could come into the divine presence of Him whom to know aright is eternal life. How to purify one's self, that is the question every Christian wishes to solve.

Another statement by the Nazarene pertains directly to the problem of purification. To the Pharisees demanding of him when the kingdom of God should come, he replied, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." Then, within every individual, that is, within individual consciousness, will one find the kingdom of God, thereby coming into the divine presence.

The Master also made it very plain that flesh and blood, that is, material beliefs, can by no possibility have place in this kingdom. How apparent it is, then, that only as material beliefs are abandoned, set aside for spiritual truth, may one gain that purified state of thought which recognizes the infinite presence of God and His spiritual universe as the only reality! The heart is purified in just this way; and purification is the handmaid of spiritual growth.

Christian Science greatly aids mankind in the attainment of purity, making clear that it is the only way whereby perfection is attained. "Christian Science demonstrates that none but the pure in heart can see God, as the gospel teaches," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 337 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures;" and she adds significantly, "In proportion to his purity is man perfect." The realization of perfection, which is mankind's ultimate destiny, is gained through purification of thought, conforming one's own desires, modes, and manners of life to agree with the demands of Christianity.

Purity is a mental state in which consciousness holds the spiritual to be the real. It is that state in which the things which are not seen are found to be eternal, and materiality loses its seeming claims to be real and substantial. That purity is of the heart as well as of the body, Christ Jesus also emphasized. He saw the insincere, who perhaps were outwardly clean, inwardly to be full of strife and blasphemy. And he rebuked such in scathing terms: "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess." He well knew the efforts of mortals to present a fair exterior, which, all too often, hides an interior—that is, a mentality—filled with material cravings and the belief that gratification of the senses constitutes pleasure. Hence he enjoined upon his disciples the necessity of cleansing the interior, that is, of purifying thought, in order that the outward manifestation might also be righteous.

Purity of the heart is a comprehensive term. It includes a thorough regeneration of mentality; and when accomplished one becomes conscious of the divine presence—does, in truth, see God. But this seeing is not with the material eyes; rather is it the state of consciousness which realizes Life and God to be Spirit, wholly apart from every phase of materiality.

Purification is gained through a process of unfoldment, that is, by degrees. Since it accompanies the spiritualization of thought, it is progressive in proportion to our exchange of the false for the true, of the belief that life is inherent in matter for the understanding that Life is God, universal and eternal. It is in this state of consciousness that God is revealed and man's true selfhood stands forth as His perfect idea. Without purity there is, there can be, no progress Spiritward. Hence Mrs. Eddy states on page 241 of Science and Health, "We should strive to reach the Horeb height where God is revealed; and the corner-stone of all spiritual building is purity."

Thrush at Evening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Day after day he came—
And high upon a chimney pot
Above that German garden—
(Always it was the same)
He waited while the sombre shadows fell
And winding gravelled paths grew dim,
Before he could begin to tell
What twilight meant to him.

Below, on balconies at rest
Sat those who all the day
Had toiled for the art of song,
"Drossel! Kleine Meister!" he sings best!
So in the long sweet twilight of the spring
He waited for a star to glimmer through,
Before he could begin to sing
"Twilight! Sweet! I tell you true!"

Caroline Lawrence Dier.

The Lamp Shop

Soft colors and images seem to float in the warm air. Glows of azure and old rose; gold and gossamer threads; silken cords; tassels with crystal pendants; softly suffused pictures!

This is the lamp shop with its lights and shades, its Italian torches, its wrought iron pedestals of the Renaissance, its parchment, silken, crystalline tops like gaudy chapeaux fashioned by glorified Parisian milliners.

Rainbows of only pastel shades light the room. A brown brigantine sails a foamy green sea under a blue and white flecked dome. The soft lights are charmingly muffled by scarab hues, coral, beige, ivory, sea foam and a thousand tints like fragments of moonlight brought within the walls.

In a corner of the shop a jade and crimson parrot with a yellow beak on a diamond-shaped shade sways amid tints of begonia, of turquoise, of lavender, of brickdust, salmon, sunset.

Moths, in clusters or alone, are some of the little shades hovering around the warm, soothing lights. It is a world of quivering color, sheer coverings, gossamer tints that bathe the interior of the shop, but never cross the threshold into the brilliant sunlight of the street.

Vistas, images, forgotten scenes and fragments are brought before the eyes under the spell of the harmonizing glow, playing its symphony, the Minuet, fragmentary bars, a far-away refrain in lilting appoggiatura notes, fragments of a dim map of the Middle Ages, impressed upon the shades.

There is no flickering light; only a refined impression of radiance. So pale are some of the colors reflected through filmsy veils that the light is merely suggested, exuded as it were from the warmth. And in this colorful scene, a fluttering lady moves gracefully between artistic tangents, brocades, tinsel and images of the arching bridge and haughty parlor lamps, coming toward the one who enters as an animated image from the shades.

"He That Doeth"—

Do the truth you know, and you shall learn the truth you need to know.—George Macdonald.

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STOCKS SHOW A CONFUSED PRICE TREND

Erie Issues Weak Feature in Both Stock and Bond Trading

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Frequent shifting of speculative sentiment imparted considerable irregularity to today's market, but the main tendency appeared to be downward. Trading was in small volume, due to the exodus of many traders to out-of-town football games, and to a rather general disposition on the part of others to restrict commitments until after election day.

Unofficial reports that the Erie Railroad was to be dropped from the revised Nickle Plate Consolidation, took Wall Street by surprise, and caused active selling of the Erie issues, which sagged a point or two. On the other hand, Ghesapeake & Ohio was in brisk demand, showing a gain of 4 points at one time. Several of the other high-grade shares, such as Union Pacific, Norfolk & Western and Louisville & Nashville were heavy.

Renewal of selling pressure was apparent against U. S. Steel common, General Motors and some of the other recent industrial favorites, but the net losses, as a rule, were small.

The closing was heavy. Total sales approximated 500,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges displayed an easier tone, although with the exception of a break of 8 points in Italian lire, which were back to around 4¼ cents, the changes were largely nominal. Demand sterling ruled around 4.84¼, and French francs around 3.15 cents.

Heavy liquidation of Erie Railroad obligations marked today's bond trading. The market otherwise held firm, with buying interest again centered in the foreign division.

Purchases of Erie securities, which had been made on the consolidation prospects, were hurriedly unloaded. The road's general 4s dropped a point, and most of the convertible issues fell 2 points or more. Wilkesbarre & Eastern 5s also slumped 2 points.

French bonds continued to extend their gains, with municipals making the best showing. The Government obligations advanced fractionally, and Italian 7s were strong.

Semi-speculative railroad liens moved forward under the leadership of Denver & Rio Grande Western 5s and International Great Northern Adjustment 6s.

SHARP DECLINE IN WHEAT MARKET

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—Wheat values underwent a sharp early setback today, and corn dropped to a new low price record for the season. Selling was a good deal influenced by large receipts, both of wheat and corn.

Starting unchanged to ½c off, wheat rallied a little, and then headed down grade, falling 2 cents a bushel in some cases. Corn opened unchanged to ½c down, and soon sustained a general decline. Oats were easy, provisions irregular.

Opening prices today: Wheat, December 1.42½, May 1.47¼; corn, December .72¼, May .83⅜, July .86½; oats, December .43⅝, May .47⅜.

DU PONT EARNS $9.21 A SHARE IN QUARTER

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. reports a total income of $13,874,874 for the third quarter this year and net income of $13,437,856. After debenture dividends, $12,253,949 remained for the common stock, equal to $9.21 a share compared with $4.74 a share in the third quarter last year.

Net income for the nine months of 1926 was $35,195,170, equal after debenture dividends, to $23.72 a share on the common, compared with $11.45 a share in the similar period last year. Income from investment in General Motors for the nine months was $20,-129,413, equal to $15.12 a share.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: Recognition of the uncertainty of the business situation and the fact that a very large volume of securities is still being carried on borrowed money and that the bull movement has already exceeded all others in extent and duration, suggest the need of a cautious attitude.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Undoubtedly the immediate future of the market will be materially affected by the results of next week's election. Any great change in the present status would have an unsettling effect. Unless there is a drastic overturn, however, we should expect that the market would gradually proceed to work out values in accordance with the earnings of the various lines.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: November is rarely a bull month in the stock market. Election results this year might temporarily unbalance the market, but will have few far-reaching and lasting effects.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: It seems to us that the speculative and investment situation is in that nebulous, twilight zone, where the immediate future prospects are considerably obscured, and when this is the case, the conservative course is to reduce one's commitments and adopt a waiting attitude. Over the next six months or year, little can be lost by the adoption of such a policy compared to the risk at this juncture of being heavily extended in the stock market.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: There is nothing new to affect this market now. There is a heavy short position which will eventually put stocks higher, but at the moment the market is being held back by election possibilities. Because of the latter we look for continued irregularity over Tuesday. We think stocks will go higher then.

Tucker, Anthony & Co. New York: Basic conditions are so sound, in our opinion, and the credit situation so certain to show continued ease that any contracted bear market is an illogical expectation. Fundamentals assert themselves in the long run. We therefore advise investors, and speculators as well, to be ready to buy seasoned issues, especially rails, on any severe weakness within the next few days; while if election returns are favorable, a definite uptrend should gather headway without delay.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Trading has again reached a dead center. The main part of the list is neither weak nor strong. Meanwhile, it seems to us that traders will continue their attitude of cautiousness until after the elections. With floor traders maintaining this attitude, we would do likewise. A better tone has developed in the oil group with some disposition being shown on the part of people most familiar with the oil industry to buy stocks.

TATTERSALL'S COTTON INDICES

MANCHESTER, Eng., Oct. 30—Tattersall's relative numbers for prices in Lancashire cotton market show for Oct. 29 stoppage of the downward movement that has been under way for the last seven weeks.

NEW YORK TITLE & MORTGAGE

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—New York Title & Mortgage Company will increase its stock to $15,000,000 from $12,000,000. It is understood the new stock will be offered to stockholders at $300 a share.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct.30	Last Oct.29
400	Abitibi	91	91	91	..
100	Adv-Ru ...	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
200	Adv-Ru pf .	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	49⅞
300	Ahumada ..	6½	6½	6½	6⅞
400	Ajax Rub ..	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
4600	Allied Ch ..	129¼	128	128½	128¾
100	Amal Leath	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
100	Amal L pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
300	Amerada ..	28½	28⅜	28⅜	28¾
170	Am Ag Ch ..	11	10⅞	10⅞	11½
1500	Am Ag C pf	38⅝	38⅝	37⅝	40
100	Am Bosch ..	18	18	18	18
600	Am Brake .	140	138	140	138¾
200	Am Br Bov	37⅞	37½	37⅞	38
10000	Am Can ..	50⅝	48⅜	48⅜	50¼
200	Am Car	99	99	99	99
500	Am&FPw .	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14½
100	Am&FP pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84½
1500	Am Int Crp	36½	36½	36⅜	36½
300	Am La Fr .	12½	12½	12½	12¾
1200	Am Linseed.	30⅝	28⅝	28⅝	31¾
200	Am Line pf	75⅞	73	73	76
1400	Am Loco ..	104⅛	104	104⅛	104
200	Am Loco pf.	119	119	119	..
100	Am Metals..	46	46	46	45½
300	Am Metals..	110	110	110	109
1600	Am S Razor	61	59½	61	61¾
400	Am Ship ..	7¼	7	7¼	7¾
500	Am Smelt ..	130¼	129⅝	129⅝	130½
100	Am Steel ..	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42¾
400	Am Sugar .	75	74	75	74½
100	Am Sug pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¾
600	Am T&T ..	146⅝	146½	146⅝	146⅝
100	Am Type ..	119	119	119	117
400	Am WWrks	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53½
300	Am Wool pf	80⅜	80½	80½	81½
400	Am Writ pf	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
200	Am Zinc ..	7	7	7	7¼
500	Am Zinc pf	33⅜	33	33	..
900	Anaconda ..	47⅜	47⅛	47⅛	47⅜
100	Arch Dan .	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
100	Arnold Cons	25¼	25¼	25¼	26
100	Asso DG ..	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
1800	Atchison ...	152	150⅞	150⅞	151
200	Atchison pf	100	99⅝	100	100
600	Atl Birm&A	1¼	1	1	1¼
300	Atl Coast L	194½	194	194½	196
300	Atl G&WI .	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	33
100	Atl G&WI pf	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	..
700	Atl Refin ..	104	103	103	104
300	Auto Knittr	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
2500	Baldwin ...	119⅝	117½	117½	118⅝
1200	Balt & O .	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛	102½
100	Balt & O pf	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
200	Bangor & A	43	42⅝	43	42⅝
400	Belding	29¼	29	29¼	29⅝
1100	Beth Steel...	44⅝	44	44	44⅝
100	Beth Stl 7%	103¾	103¼	103¼	103¼
100	Booth Fish..	6	6	6	..
200	Briggs	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞
400	Br Edison...	155½	155¼	155½	155½
1500	Br Man Tr.	64½	63½	64⅜	63⅝
100	Br Man pf.	83	83	83	83
4400	Bruns Term	17¾	17	17¾	17
10	Buff Roch..	80½	80½	80½	..
100	Burns Br pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..
400	Butte & Sup	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12⅜
300	Butterick ...	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	64½
100	Cal Pack....	68	68	68	..
200	Cal & Ariz.	66⅛	66⅜	66	67¼
400	Can Dry	36	36	36	36⅛
100	Can Pac...	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞	163⅜
100	Case Thresh.	160	160	160	162
200	Case pf	112	111⅞	111⅞	..
100	Cen Alloy..	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	29
100	Cen Leather	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
2600	Cerro de P.	61⅞	61½	61½	61⅞
2600	Cert-Teed .	42⅛	42⅛	42⅝	42⅛
100	Chandler M.	111	111	111	..
500	Chandler pf.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	26
16000	Ches & Ohio	171⅞	169½	169⅝	168
400	Chi&Alton ..	55	4⅞	5	5
100	Chi&Alt pf.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
200	Chi&E Ill pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
10	Chi Cit Wy	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
300	Chi Gt W pf	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¼
1300	Chi M&SP ch	9	9	9	9⅝
1300	Chi M&SP ..	8⅝	9½	9½	10
1300	CM&SP pf ct	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
1300	Chi&NW ..	75¾	75¼	75¼	75
300	Chi Pneu ..	110¾	110	110	110
2200	Chi RI	65½	64⅝	64⅝	64⅞
1700	Chile Cop .	32	31⅝	31⅝	32
2500	Chrysler ...	34⅛	34	34⅛	34
200	Cluett P pf.	114	114	114	..
800	Coca Cola .	156⅜	156	156⅜	156½
100	Colo F&I ..	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
100	ColnCred 1pf	89	88	88	..
300	Col Gas ...	84¼	84¼	84¼	84½
100	Com Cr pfB	23¼	23¼	23	..
100	ConRyCub pf	70½	70½	70½	70½
1900	Com Sol B.	186⅜	182	183⅛	185
1600	Con Bak A	62⅝	61⅞	61⅝	63
800	Congoleum .	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
100	Collins & AK.	56	56	56	..
1900	Con Can ..	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2000	Con Textile	3	3	3	3¼
3200	Con Bak B	9¼	9⅞	9	9¼
200	Cont Can ..	73½	73⅛	73½	73½
200	Cont Motors	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅜
100	Cont Oil .	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29¾
600	Corn Prd ..	46¾	46¾	46¾	46⅞
600	Coty	57	56⅜	57	57
200	Cuba Co ..	31	31	31	31¼
100	Cuba Cane..	9	9	9	9
2300	Cuba C pf	39¾	38⅝	38⅝	39½
100	Cudahy	101	101	101	102
100	Dome Mines	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛
800	Douglas P .	46	45¾	45¾	47⅛
5800	DuPont N	161⅜	158½	159	161
600	Dupont	322	318½	318½	322
600	Dupont deb	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106½
200	Davison ...	28⅛	28	28⅛	28
100	Del Lac&W	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	144
100	Denv & R G	32½	32½	32½	32
500	Det Ed rts	1¾	..	..	..
2800	Dodge A ..	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	23½
100	Dodge pf ..	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
200	East Kodak	118½	117⅜	117⅜	118⅞
200	Eaton Axle	24	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
200	Elec Battery	84½	84¼	84¼	83⅞
200	Elec Boat ..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1100	Elec L&P ..	16	15⅞	15⅞	15¼
3100	Elec Refrig	46	45⅛	46	44⅜
400	Elk Horn ..	15⅛	15	15	15⅛
500	Elk Horn pf	30⅛	30	30	30
200	Erie S S	24	24	24	23⅜
17500	Erie 1 pf ..	38⅝	38	38⅝	39⅛
9200	Erie 1 pf ..	46⅛	45¼	45⅝	47⅜
500	Erie 2 pf ..	45	44½	45	..
500	Eureka Vac	51½	51½	51½	51½
100	Fairb Morse	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	..
1400	Fam Play ..	113⅛	112¾	113⅛	113¼
100	Fed Lt & Tr	32¾	32¾	32¾	33
200	Fed Mot Tr	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25½
100	First Na St	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
1100	Fisk Rubber	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
200	Fisk Rub 1pf	79½	79	79½	..
500	Fleischm'nn.	47¾	47	47	47½
7100	Fox Film ...	75	72	73¾	74⅞
1000	Freeport Tx.	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	31⅛
100	Gabriel	29½	29½	29⅜	29⅜
600	GenAmTk ..	42¼	42	42¾	42⅛
3000	Gen Asphalt	74½	73½	73⅞	74⅜
800	Gen Elec...	82½	81⅜	82	82¼
600	Gen Elec 1p	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞
100	Gen Gas&E.	39¼	39¼	39⅛	39⅝
45400	Gen Motors.	149⅜	147⅜	148⅛	149⅜
200	Gen ODA ct	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34¼
200	Gen Rys....	81⅞	81	81	81
100	Goodrich ..	49½	49¼	49¼	49½
100	Goodrich pf	107	107	107	..
2400	GothSH n...	60½	59⅝	60½	59
200	GothSH 1pf.	119	118½	118½	118
1900	Gothim	63⅝	62½	63⅝	62⅝
700	Gould Co-op.	9	8	9	10½
1300	Granby	31¼	31	31	31½
100	Grt Nor pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¾
100	Grt W Sug.	99½	99½	99½	99¼
100	Gulf Mobile.	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	..
300	Gulf Mo pf.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	..
300	Gulf Steel...	55	55	55	56
100	Gulf Stl pf.	100	100	100	..
100	Hayes Wh..	25	25	25	..
400	Howe Sn....	42	41⅞	42	41⅞
700	Hud Man...	38⅞	38	38⅜	40⅛
7500	Hudson Mot.	42⅞	41⅝	42	42
200	Hupp Mot...	20	20	20	20⅛
2300	Ind Oil & G	27	26¼	26¼	26½
100	Indian Refin	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
100	Inspiration .	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜
2000	Interboro R.	43	42⅜	43⅜	43⅜
2400	Inter Agri.	10¼	9⅜	10⅛	10¼
300	Int Ag ppf.	62	59⅜	59⅜	64
700	Int Business	52	51⅜	52	51
100	Int Cement..	45½	49⅛	49½	49½
2900	Int Comb....	40⅜	40	40⅛	40⅛
300	Int Harv....	127½	126⅝	126⅝	127¼
19200	Int M pf rts	4¼	4	4¼	..
1500	Int Match pf	63⅜	63	63	62⅜
4700	Int MMar pf	36	35⅛	36	35½
900	Int Nickel...	36	35½	36	36
600	Int Paper...	55	54⅛	55	54⅝
100	Int Pap 7%	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96½
200	Iowa Cent...	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
9000	Int Tel & T.	118	116	117¼	115⅜
100	Intertype ..	19½	19½	19½	19½
400	Jordan Mot.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Kan & Gulf.	¼	¼	¼	..
200	Kayser	40¾	40¾	40¾	40⅝
400	Kelly Spring	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
2500	Kennecott..	61⅜	61¼	61¼	61¼
300	Kraft Chee.	61¼	61	61	..
1000	Kresge	50	50	50	50
3200	Lago Oil ..	21⅜	21¼	21½	21¾
500	Lambert Co	71⅜	70	71⅜	71
300	Lehn Fink..	35⅜	35½	35½	35¼
400	Liquid Carb	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45½
600	Loews Inc..	44⅝	44½	44½	44½
200	Long Bell A	46	46	46	46
100	Lou G&E A	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
300	Lou Oil Ref	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
200	Louis & N..	128	127⅝	128	128½
11500	Mack Tr	95⅝	93¼	94	95
100	Mack T 1pf.	111	111	111	111
300	Macy	118	118	118	..
300	Man Elv mg	50⅜	50	50	50⅜
1800	Marland Oil	54	53⅜	54	53⅞
2200	Marland rts	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Math Alkali.	83½	83½	83½	84
2800	May Dpt St	144⅝	142⅜	142⅜	142½
300	Maytag	24⅜	23½	23½	23½
100	Mex Seabd..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
700	Miami Cop...	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
1300	Mid Cont ...	29¼	29¼	29½	29½
1500	Mid States..	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
600	Mid State ct	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Miller Rub.	35	35	35	..
100	Min&SSM pf	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	..
800	Mo Pac	38⅞	37⅜	37⅝	39
2500	Mo Pac pf..	89⅞	88¼	88¼	89
12000	Mont Ward.	67½	66⅜	66½	67¼
700	Moon Mot ..	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	Mother Lode	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Motometer A	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	36
600	Nash Mot ..	55⅞	55⅝	55½	55⅝
100	Nat Cash R	38½	38½	38½	38⅝
1400	Nat Dairy .	68	67	67	67⅛
200	Nat Dpt Sto	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
300	Nat Pw&Lt.	19½	19½	19¼	19½
200	Nat Supply..	73	73	73	73⅝
800	Nev Cons...	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
200	NY Air Br.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅛	40
200	NY Canners	32½	32½	32⅜	32⅝
2000	NY Central.	133¼	132½	132⅝	132⅝
1000	NY C&St L.	197⅜	195½	195½	196½
100	NYC&SL pf.	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	102
1800	NY NH&H.	42½	42	42⅜	42½
135	NYRy ct2sta.	144	143	143	..
1100	Norf&West	164	163½	163⅜	165⅝
1500	No Am	48⅜	48¼	48⅜	48⅞
700	No Pac	76⅜	76¼	76⅜	76½
2800	Onyx Hos...	38⅛	35⅝	35⅝	38¼
200	Oppenheim..	58	58	58	..
200	Otis Elev ..	119¾	119⅜	119¾	..
200	Otis Steel...	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8
100	Otis Stl ppf	64	64	64	65¼
2200	Owens Bot..	79½	77½	77⅝	80½
100	Pac Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Paige Det...	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
400	Pan-Am Pet	65½	64½	65½	64
19200	Pan-Am B .	66	64½	65⅝	64¼
200	Pan-Am WB	31½	31½	31½	31½
3608	Panhandle .	17⅞	16⅝	17	16⅝
100	Panhandl pf	73	73	73	..
100	Park Utah	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
900	Patha Ex A	43½	42½	42⅝	44
600	Penick & F	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	21⅜
2100	Penn C&C .	18	18	18¼	17¼
200	Peer Mat	28¼	28¼	28¼	28⅜
3800	Penn R R ..	57	56⅜	57	56⅞
900	Penn Seabd	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
900	Peoplesrts	2	2	2	2
600	Pere Marq	108½	108½	108¼	108
100	Pere M ppf	92½	92½	92½	..
700	Phila Read	43⅝	43¼	43½	44¼
1800	Phillips Pet	48½	48¼	48¼	48½
200	Phoenix H	37½	37	37½	..
1500	Pierce-Ah ..	22½	21⅞	21⅞	22⅜
400	Pierce Oil ..	½	½	½	½
300	Pierce O pf	12	12	12	12
300	Pierce Pet .	3	3	3	3
3700	Pitts Coal .	40⅞	40¼	40⅜	40
900	Pitts C pf .	79¼	77⅞	78½	76½
200	Pitts Ter .	51	50½	51	50¼
100	Pitts WV .	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	112
100	Postum C ..	97	97	97	96⅜
800	Prod & Ref	20¼	20	20	20¾
1400	Pub Ser n	31⅞	31¼	31¼	31⅞
400	Pub Serv ..	95¾	94¼	94¼	94⅜
1200	Pullman	174⅜	172½	173	174
100	Pur Mk B	42	42	42	42⅝
4200	Radio	56¾	55⅝	56	56
100	Radio pf....	50	50	50	50
300	Ray Copper.	15½	15¼	15½	15½
300	Reading	87¼	86⅞	86⅞	86⅝
100	Read S H..	45½	45½	45½	45⅝
200	Reynolds S.	5	4⅞	5	5
100	Royal Dutch	48½	48½	48½	48¾
100	Safety Cable	50½	50½	50½	..
100	St Joseph...	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
200	StL&SF	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
200	StL&SF pf..	90⅜	90¼	90¼	..
200	Seabd AL...	30	30	30	30½
200	Seabd AL pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	35½
4500	Sears Roe..	53⅝	52⅜	53	53⅜
100	Seneca Cop.	4	4	4	3⅞
300	Shell Union.	29½	29¼	29½	29⅜
200	Simmons	32⅜	32	32⅜	32
400	Simms Pet..	18	17⅞	18	18
1300	Sinclair	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
400	Skelly Oil ..	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
500	So Calif Ed.	30½	30½	30½	30½
800	So Dairies A	42½	42	42½	42
400	So Dairies B	20½	20¼	20½	20
4800	So Pacific...	108¼	107	107	108
100	So Ry pf....	94	94	94	93½
300	So Ry rts...	1	¾	1	1
200	Spicer Co....	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
800	Sta Gas.....	53⅞	53¼	53½	53⅝
3600	Sta Oil Cal..	60½	60	60	60½
2200	Sta Oil NJ..	42¼	42¼	42	42⅛
100	Sta St NJ pf.	116½	116½	116½	117
800	St-Warner ..	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝	64⅝
5900	Studebaker .	51	50¼	51	50¾
100	Sub Boat....	2	2	2	2
17900	Super Oil...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Sweets Co...	15	15	15	15
100	Symington ..	6	6	6	6¼
700	Symington ..	42¼	42	42	42½
100	Tenn Cop...	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
500	Tex Co. ct..	54¼	54	54	54⅜
3600	Tex Co. ct..	54⅜	54	54	54⅜
3600	Tex Gulf S..	43⅜	42⅝	43	42½
12700	Tex P Coal..	15½	14½	15⅜	14⅝
100	Tex&Pac	49	49	49	48⅝
2100	Third Ave...	35½	35	35⅛	35
4300	Timken	78¼	77¼	78	78¼
400	Trans Cont.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
100	Under Type.	51	51	51	51
200	Un Bag & P	43	43	43	43
2100	Un Carbon..	93	92⅞	93	92½
300	Un Oil Cal.	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅝
1600	Un Pacific..	162	161	161	162½
300	Un Tk Car.	115¼	115	115¼	115½
100	Un Tk Car pf	116	116	116	..
800	US CIPipe..	202	198½	200½	201
200	US Distr...	52⅜	52	52	53
3500	US Ind Alco	78	77	77½	77⅜
300	US Realty..	58½	58½	58¾	59½
1600	US Rubber	59⅜	58⅝	59½	59⅝
100	US Rub 1pf.	106½	106½	106½	..
100	US Smelt...	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅞
37800	US Steel ..	139⅜	137⅞	138½	139½
100	US Steel pf.	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¾
1000	Univ Pipe..	19¾	19¼	19½	19¾
200	Util P&Lt A	30	30	30	30
100	Va-C Ch nw	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
300	Va-C Ch 6%	34⅛	33½	33½	34½
500	Vivaudou..	31½	31⅜	31⅜	31⅝
800	Wabash	39½	39½	39¼	39½
100	Waldorf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Ward Bk A.	100½	100½	100½	..
400	Ward Bk B.	26	25½	25½	26
4100	Warner BA	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝	45⅞
1300	Weber & H	61⅜	60¼	61¼	60½
200	W Md	12¼	12	12	12⅛
100	W Md 2 pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
100	W Pac pf.	81½	81½	81½	..
100	Westg A B.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
200	Westg Elec.	67½	67¼	67¼	67⅜
400	Wheeling ..	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
300	White Eagle	25⅞	25

STOCKS DURING WEEK DISPLAY FAIR RECOVERY

Earnings Statements of U. S. Steel and General Motors Give Impetus to Buying

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (Special)—While some professional stock market operators were disposed to attribute the pronounced recovery in stocks this week largely to the technical position of the market itself, those who probably were better informed, and who at least took a broader view, maintained that it was practically impossible to keep stocks down.

Special attention naturally was directed to the reports of the United States Steel Corporation and the General Motors Corporation for the quarter ended Sept. 30, and for the first nine months of this year. The net income of the former for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $145,502,216 compared with only $122,907,625 for the corresponding period of 1925. These figures were equivalent to $13.07 and $9.43 a share respectively on the common shares. For the September quarter alone the corporation lacked only one cent of earning $5 a share on its common stock, whereas for the third quarter of last year it earned only $3.44 a share.

The comparisons in the case of the General Motors Corporation figures were even more striking. For the first nine months of this year, General Motors earned a net income of $149,317,553, while for the corresponding period of last year the amount was only $80,921,018. The figures for this year were equivalent to $17.77 a share on the common compared with $9.71 last year. It was estimated that the net income for the third quarter of this year would be nearly $45,000,000.

Country Is Prosperous

Close students of financial statements said that even superficial readers could not fail to realize that they furnished conclusive evidence, not only of the strong position of these two great corporations, but also of a generally prosperous condition in the United States as a whole. It was generally agreed that during the rest of the week, following the announcement of these highly interesting figures, they were among the most potent influences in the most decisive and well-sustained recovery that stocks had enjoyed for some little time.

While these few statements of earnings stood out conspicuously, there were many other financial reports of business enterprises that operate on a smaller scale, but which disclosed a correspondingly prosperous condition and helped to add to the great amount of proof already in hand regarding the general situation.

Special emphasis was laid in some circles on the statement by the Federal Reserve Board with regard to the improvement that had taken place in the cotton and woolen trades. For a long time they had been more severely depressed than any other important lines of business activities in the United States.

With such prosperous conditions in industry, it was perfectly natural that the railroads should have made the exhibits that they did for September and that the carloadings for the second week of October should have represented still another new high record in the history of railroad operations in this cuntry.

Railroad Prosperity

Railroad statements month by month in recent years have shown conclusively that railroad managers have been making a determined effort to reduce operating expenses so far as possible without sacrificing maintenance of the property or the service rendered to their patronage. The results that they have obtained, particularly this year, have in some instances, been surprising to the executives themselves.

The official figures of the Atchison for September and for the first nine months of this year, furnish striking proof of what could be done in the further reduction of operating expenses, even on a great railroad system that had been efficiently and admirably managed for years. Against an increase in gross earnings of $3,155,000 for September operating expenses were only $170,000 larger, while for the first nine months of this year, the former increased by $16,203,000 while the latter actually decreased $133,000.

The action of the directors of three great railroad systems within a month on the question of dividends has attracted attention in a still more concrete and specific way to the position of the strong railroad systems and their securities. Reference is made specially to the raising of the Baltimore & Ohio common dividend from 5 to 6 per cent a year, to the declaration of an extra cash dividend of 3 per cent on Norfolk & Western common and to the increase in Pennsylvania's annual basis from 6 to 7 per cent.

Election Results a Factor

At the close of the week there was an inclination in some circles to attribute the comparative dullness of the market to a waiting attitude with regard to the outcome of the Congressional elections next Tuesday. Those who were especially apprehensive feared that there might be some important Administration upsets, and that they in turn would adversely affect the stock market from a speculative point of view.

It was generally agreed that conditions in Europe, directly as a result of the floating of a $100,000,000 loan to stabilize the currency of Belgium, had improved materially. It was expected in international banking circles that this improvement would be reflected in European countries other than Belgium and that, in fact, the step taken by Belgium would soon be taken by France with regard to her currency.

The suggestion was offered that Italy undoubtedly would be the second important country after Belgium to stabilize its currency. It was predicted that such developments would be reflected in this country to a greater extent than is now generally realized. Both call and time money in the local market were easier.

F. G. SHATTUCK PROFIT LOWER

F. G. Shattuck Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 reports net profit of $210,763 after federal taxes, equal to 70 cents a share on 300,000 no-par shares, compared with $290,504, or $1.30 a share, in the preceding quarter and $235,609, or 78 cents a share, in the third quarter of 1925. Decline in earnings in the third quarter is due to expenditures on new factory and factory. Nine months net profit was $917,863, equal to $3.05 a share, compared with $772,154, or $2.57 a share in the similar period of 1925.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION

American Light & Traction Corp has called a special meeting of stockholders for Dec. 8 to authorize the creation of a new $50,000,000 of 6½ per cent preferred stock, to be exchanged for non-voting stock and a share-for-share basis.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30

Yr. 1926 High	Yr. 1926 Low	Div. $	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
27⅝	26½	2	Alb PWP	200	26½	26½	26½	...
59½	43	..	Abe Straus	700	54⅝	52½	54½	— ⅝
111	104⅜	7	do pf	100	110	110	110	+ ⅝
98	70¾	4	Abitibi Power	1100	92⅝	91	91	—1⅝
136	99⅛	6	Adams Express	400	127	124	127	+3½
22	10	..	Adv Rumely	7800	17⅛	14¼	15⅛	—2⅛
65¾	48	3	Adv Rumely pf	6100	52½	48	48⅝	—4⅞
22½	14¾	..	Am Leath	500	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
9¼	6½	e.80	Ahumada Lead	1100	7	6¾	6¾	...
145⅞	107⅛	4	Air Reduction	4000	131⅞	126½	130⅞	+2⅞
16	7⅛	..	Ajax Rubber	3300	9	8¼	8⅝	...
115	102	..	Am Leath pf	600	105¼	105½	105¼	+ ⅛
2	⅞	..	Alaska Juneau	400	1	1	1	...
155⅞	131	7	All Am Cables	100	138	138	138	—2
147	106	4	Allied Chem	93600	130⅜	125½	128½	+ ⅞
122¾	118⅜	7	Allied Chem pf	400	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ⅛
94½	78¼	6	Allis-Chalmers	2100	87⅜	84½	87⅜	+1⅜
110½	105	7	Allis-Chal pf	200	110½	110½	110½	+1
32⅞	24¼	2	Amerada	4400	28⅜	27½	28⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	9	..	Am Ag Chem	3900	12	10¼	10¾	—2⅛
96½	35¾	..	Am Ag Ch pf	4000	42	35⅝	37⅜	—5⅛
220	202½	11	Alb & Sus	30	209	209	209	...
46	34⅝	1.60	Am Bk Note	7500	46	43	46	+ 2⅜
58½	55	3	Am Bk Note pf	100	56	56	56	— ⅛
83	56	7	Am Beet Sug pf	100	61	61	61	+3½
34⅜	16	..	Am Bosch	1800	18½	17⅞	18	...
150	110	6	Am Brake Shoe	4200	140	132	140	+ 8
87⅛	86½	7	Am Brown Bov	5200	39⅝	37¼	37⅞	— ⅜
98	96¼	7	Am Br Bov pf	100	96	96	96	+ ⅛
63¼	38⅞	2	*Am Can	200	98	97⅞	98	+1⅜
126⅞	121	7	Am Can pf	193500	53¼	48⅛	48⅛	—1⅛
114⅞	91½	6	Am Car&F	2000	99¼	97	99	+2¼
129¼	120½	7	Am Car&F pf	500	123¼	123	123½	— ⅜
26¼	23¼	2	Am Chain A	1300	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	+ ⅜
51	31	3	Am Chicle	400	35⅝	34½	34½	—1
47¼	28	3	Am Chicle ctf	100	34½	34½	34½	—1
140	105⅞	6	Am Express	400	123⅜	119	119½	—3½
42⅝	14½	..	Am & For Pw	10100	15⅝	14¼	14⅞	— ⅝
98	75	7	Am & F Pw pf	1700	85⅝	84¼	84½	—2½
17½	7	..	Am Hide & L	400	7½	7⅜	7⅜	...
67⅛	32½	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	39½	38	38	—1⅞
136	109	e8	Am Ice	2900	125⅝	120½	125½	+5¼
46⅜	31⅜	..	Am Inter Corp	14300	37⅝	36¾	36⅞	— ⅜
15⅞	12¼	1	Am La France	2200	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
103	95	7	Am La Fr pf	100	95	95	95	...
52⅞	25⅝	..	Am Linseed	8000	33	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
87	67¾	7	Am Linseed pf	3100	78	73	73	—1
119⅞	90¾	8	Am Loco	11900	104⅞	101½	104⅜	+3½
120¾	114	7	Am Loco pf	800	119	119	119	+ ⅛
80½	65¼	..	Am Mach	500	74	72	74	+ 2
57⅜	44⅝	4	Am Metals	3500	46	44⅜	46	+ 1⅝
72½	60¾	e1	Am P&Lt	5800	63½	60½	61¾	+ ⅛
122⅝	101⅛	5	Am Radiator	2000	110½	108	110	+ ⅛
74	47	..	Am Republic	200	50	47	50	+3
84½	77⅜	6	Am Ry Ex	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
70⅝	42	3	Am Safety Raz	8300	62⅝	59½	61	+ ¼
11⅞	5½	..	Am Ship & C	4700	7	7	7¼	+ ⅛
120¾	112⅞	8	Am Smelt	19700	132½	128¾	129¾	— ⅜
47	40	3	Am Smelt pf	300	120	119½	119¾	— ⅛
82⅝	65¼	5	Am Steel	1500	42¾	42	42⅜	+ ⅛
105	100	7	Am Sugar	9800	76½	74	75	+ ¼
41⅛	25½	5	Am Sugar pf	600	103⅞	102¾	103¼	+ ⅜
105¾	139⅝	9	Am Tel&Cable	200	30	29½	29¾	— ⅜
135	114	8	Am Tel&Tel	6800	146¾	146	146⅝	+ ⅜
110	102½	7	Am Type	400	119	116½	119	+3¾
47¾	43⅝	1.20	Am Type pf	100	103	103	03	...
42⅞	19	..	Am WW&E	2800	54¾	50	53⅜	+3¼
89⅝	66	7	Am Woolen	5700	30⅝	28	29	+1
5⅝	⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	1000	81½	79¾	80½	—1½
12⅛	5⅛	..	Am Writ Pa pf	2300	1¼	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	20	..	Am Zinc	800	7¼	6⅝	7	— ⅛
51¾	41½	3	Am Zinc pf	1200	33⅝	30⅞	32	+1⅜
44¾	34⅝	..	Anaconda	8400	47⅞	47¼	47¼	— ⅜
47	43⅝	1.20	Archer Dan	2000	42¾	41	42¾	+1⅝
97⅞	90¼	..	Armour Del pf	200	93	93	93	— ⅜
25½	13⅝	..	Armour Ill A	3400	15	14⅝	14⅞	...
31⅜	18	..	Arnold Const	1900	26	22	25⅛	+3½
62½	46⅜	3	Artloom	1800	52¾	51	51½	— ⅜
23⅜	19¼	2½	*Art Metal	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—1
54⅞	37¾	2	Asso Dry G	7200	43¾	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅜
102	96	6	Asso DG 1pf	200	100¾	100	100	...
161	122	7	*Atchison	70600	155⅝	150⅞	150⅞	+ ⅜
100	94¼	5	do pf	2600	100	99⅜	100	...
262½	181½	7	Atl Birm & A	1300	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
68⅜	29	..	Atl Coast Line	8800	199½	192	194½	— ⅜
56¼	33½	..	Atl G&WI	5300	34½	30¾	33¼	+1⅞
128⅝	33½	..	do pf	200	34⅞	32¼	34⅜	...
120	115⅛	..	Atl Ref	6400	104	100	103	+2⅜
61	54	4	Atl Ref pf	400	116¼	116	116	— ⅛
97¼	94	6	Atlas Powd	300	59½	59	59	...
17⅞	8	..	do pf	100	96½	96½	96½	+1
28	7⅛	..	Atlas Tack	400	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
93	57	..	Austin Nichols	500	8⅛	8	8	...
2⅛	⅞	..	Austin Nich pf	300	60	59	60	—4⅝
136½	92⅞	7	Auto Knitter	1500	⅝	½	⅝	...
114	106	7	Baldwin Loco	5800	120⅜	115½	117½	+ ⅞
109⅝	83½	5	Baldwin pf	100	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	+ ⅝
73⅞	67¼	4	Balt & Ohio	31800	103⅞	101⅜	102¾	+ ⅝
46	33	3	Balt & Ohio pf	500	72¼	72	72¼	+ ⅛
57¼	40	..	Bangor & A	1800	43	40¾	42	—2⅛
33½	23½	2	Barnet Lea	200	45½	45	45½	— ⅛
29⅛	22½	2	Barnsdall A	5500	26	25¼	26	+ ⅝
71⅞	52¼	2.40	Barnsdall B	300	22¼	22¼	22¼	—1½
39⅜	27⅝	3	Beechnut Pack	500	56	54⅝	56	+1⅝
51⅛	37⅛	..	Belding Bros	2900	29⅝	28¾	29¼	+ ⅛
105	99	7	Beth Steel	18700	46	44	44	—2
19⅜	4⅛	..	Beth St 7% pf	2100	103¼	102⅞	103¼	— ⅛
51½	34⅜	..	Booth Fish	3900	7	6	6	...
41¼	20	4	Booth Fish pf	1600	50	42	50	+10
37½	24	3	Boston Cons Mills	200	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
163	133	8	Briggs Mfg	5500	26½	26⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
69¼	54⅛	4	Bklyn Edison	1300	156	153	155⅜	+1⅝
86½	78	6	Bklyn Man	13100	84½	81⅝	83⅝	+2⅜
97⅜	68	4	Bklyn Man pf	700	83	83	83	...
48⅝	29½	2	Bklyn Un Gas	2500	93⅜	51	93	+1
17⅞	5½	..	Brown Shoe	300	35¾	35	35¼	—1⅛
39⅜	24⅝	..	Bruns Term	22400	17⅜	15⅝	17¼	+ ⅛
87½	70	4	Bruns-Balke C	400	34¼	33¼	34¼	+1⅛
144	121	10	Buff Roch & P	105	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
103½	97	7	Burns Bros	100	135	135	135	+1
117½	77½	3	Burns Bros pf	200	100⅛	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
34½	16⅝	..	Burroughs	1100	110	107⅛	109½	+1⅝
16¾	7⅜	..	Bush Term	900	27	25	26⅝	+2⅞
71	17⅝	c2	½Butte Copper	900	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	28	..	Butte Sup	2300	12½	12	12¾	+ ⅜
101⅜	99¼	..	Butterick Co	19500	66⅛	61	63⅝	+2⅝
90	53	2	Byers A M	100	36½	36½	36½	...
747⅞	577½	8	Byers A M pf	100	101¼	101½	101½	+3¼
38⅛	29⅜	2	By Prod Coke	2803	75	67	69	+3
2⅜	1½	..	Cal Pack	3700	68⅛	66½	68	+1¼
73⅝	55½	2	Cal Pet	5700	30⅝	30	30½	+ ⅛
18⅜	13⅝	..	Callahan Zinc	700	14	13	13	— ⅛
49	32½	2	Calumet & Ariz	2200	67½	65½	66	+1½
168⅝	146½	10	½Calumet & Hecla	2200	16⅝	16	16	...
60	59⅛	3	Can Dry	7900	38	34	36	+2
176	62¼	..	Can Pacific	2900	164	162	162⅜	+ ⅝
118½	96	7	Can Southern	100	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅝
33⅛	28½	2	Case Th Mach	6600	164⅝	159½	160	—4
68⅝	43⅛	..	Case Th M 7%	600	112	111⅞	111⅞	+ ⅛
46⅜	23⅛	..	Cent Al Sti	2600	30	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
20	7⅜	..	Cent Leather	2100	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅛
109⅛	104⅞	7	Cent Lea pf	2800	53	51¾	52¼	+ ⅜
32⅞	10¼	2	Cent of NJ	500	270½	270	270½	—9½
73½	57⅞	4	Century Rib	800	12¼	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
49½	36⅛	4	Cerro de Pasco	5000	62⅝	61¾	62⅛	+ ⅛
26	11⅞	..	Certain-Teed	3803	42⅜	41⅞	42⅜	+1½
45½	24¾	4	Chand Cleve	2800	42	41⅞	42	+1⅛
178⅝	112	e8	Chand-Cleve pf	9300	28	24½	25⅝	—2½
106½	106½	7	Ches & Ohio	90500	171⅞	166¼	169¾	+2⅜
11⅝	4¼	..	Cent Al Sti pf	130	106½	106½	106½	...
37	30⅛	..	Chi & Alton	1200	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
51⅜	36½	..	Chi & Alton pf	1300	8½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅜	..	Chi & E Ill	500	32½	31½	32½	+ ⅛
31⅝	16¾	..	Chi & E Ill pf	1600	43½	42¾	42¾	—1⅛
14½	9	..	Chi Gt West	1610	9	8⅝	8⅝	...
24	14⅛	..	Chi Gt West pf	9000	25¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	14	..	Chi M&StP	2700	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
83⅜	65½	4	Chi M&StP pf	9600	19	17½	18¾	+ ⅛
126½	118½	7	Chi M&STP ctf	6430	9¾	8½	9	...
120	94½	5	ChiM&SP pf ctf	10600	17⅞	16	17¼	+1¼
105	96	7	Chi & NW	6200	76	73	75¼	—2⅛
66⅝	45¼	2.40	Chi & NW pf	400	102¾	102	102¾	+ ⅛
36⅜	30	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2400	113⅜	107½	110	+3
54⅞	28½	3	Chi R&P	40900	65⅝	62¼	64⅝	+2
105	96	7	Chi RI&P 6%	1300	92⅝	92¼	92¼	—1
66⅝	45¼	2.40	Chi RI&P 7%	450	103⅞	103¾	103⅞	+1⅝
38⅜	30	..	⅔Chile Copper	7400	32¾	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
54⅞	28½	3	Chrysler	30400	34⅝	33⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
138	93	8	Chrysler pf	500	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
63⅜	29½	1.20	Christie Bro	300	32	32	32	...
71⅝	70¾	..	⅓Cleve & Pitts	30	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	...
68½	60¼	5	Cluett Pbdy	1200	64	62	62	—2¼
116	103¼	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	300	114	113½	114	+ ⅛
59⅜	34⅜	4	Col Alk	1100	56⅝	55½	56	+ ⅜
165	128	7	Coca Cola	30500	160	147⅜	156⅜	+7⅝
74	62	..	Colo Fuel	14100	42	38½	39⅝	+ ⅛
72	59	4	Colo South 1pf	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	—1⅝
68⅞	55⅜	4	Colo South 2pf	200	70	70	70	...
96	63½	5	*Col Gas & Elec	15100	85¼	84	86¾	+3⅝
115⅞	111⅜	7	*Col Gas & E pf	1530	114⅝	114½	114½	+1⅞
47½	20	2	Com Credit	1900	22¼	20⅝	21	—1⅜
99½	88	6½	Asso Cty G	7200	43¾	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅜
27⅜	23¼	2	Com Credit B	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
72	55	3.60	Com Inv Trust	1100	56	56	56	— ⅛
100	89	6½	Com Inv T pf	200	91	90¾	91	...
204¾	118⅛	8	Com Solvents B	12800	187⅜	175⅜	183¼	+11
68⅝	29	..	Col G&El cts	23200	86½	82⅜	84¼	+1½
29⅜	12½	..	Congoleum	18800	22⅜	20⅞	21⅝	+ ⅜
6½	1½	..	Con Distrib	2300	2	1⅝	2	...
115⅜	87	5	Con Gas	27200	107⅞	105⅜	106⅝	+ ⅜
3⅞	1¼	..	Cont Textile	12300	3⅜	3	3	...
152	137	7	Coca Cola Int	200	152	149½	152	+3½
77⅝	70½	6	Con RR Cuba pf	2500	71⅝	70½	70½	— ⅝
95	50½	..	Cont Bak A	33900	65¾	57	61⅝	+3⅝
17½	7⅜	..	Cont Bak B	51400	9⅜	8	9	+ ⅜
99⅛	87	7	Cont Bak pf	2600	90	88	89½	+ ⅜
92½	70	7	Cont Can	3800	74½	72½	73½	+1¼
126	117	7	Cont Can pf	500	121	120⅝	121	...
144⅜	122⅛	6	Cont Ins	900	128	127	127½	— ⅛
12	9⅞	.80	Cont Motors	7700	10⅞	10½	10¾	...
48⅜	35⅝	2	Corn Prod	15500	47¼	45⅞	46¼	— ⅛
129⅛	122¼	7	Corn Prod pf	475	125	125	125	+1
60⅜	44¼	4	Coty Inc	1900	57	54½	57	+4½
81½	64	5	Crucible	3200	71¾	69	70¾	— ⅜
102	96	7	Crucible pf	400	100¼	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
98⅝	98½	7	Cr W P pf cts	200	98⅝	98½	98½	— ⅛
11⅜	8⅝	..	Cuba Cane	2000	9½	9	9	— ⅛
49⅝	35⅞	..	Cuba Cane pf	6100	42¾	38⅜	38¾	—2½
53⅜	28¼	4	Cuba Co	5800	32	29	31	— ⅝
30⅜	20¼	1	Cuban-Am Sug	1200	24½	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
20¼	15½	..	Cuban Dom	100	16½	16½	16½	...
110⅞	76	8	Cudahy Pack	2000	103	101	101	...
105½	77½	3	Cushman Sons	100	93	93	93	— ⅛
51	42⅜	4	Cuyamel Fruit	300	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅜
107	104	8	Cush Sons pf	100	107	107	107	+3
46⅜	23⅛	..	Davison Chem	2400	28	25¼	28⅛	+3⅛
19	8	..	Dur Hos	200	10½	10	10¼	+ ⅛
109½	104⅞	7	Deere pf	100	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ⅛
136	150⅜	9	Del & Hudson	1900	174¼	171	172	+1½
53⅜	129	e6	Del Lack&W	3000	144¾	142	143¾	+1⅜
47	37½	..	Denver & Rio G pf	800	42¾	40	42¼	+3¼
141⅜	123½	8	†Detroit Edison	1100	138½	137⅜	137⅝	+2⅜
104⅜	31	2.40	Devoe&Rey A	2300	32½	31	32½	+1
47¼	21¼	..	Det Edison rts	3100	3⅜	3¼	3¼	...
90	79½	7	Dodge Bros A	22700	24	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅛
20	8	2	Dodge Bros pf	2800	83	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
44½	19	2	Douglas Pec	4600	42¾	40¾	43	+ ⅛
10⅝	4	..	Elec Boat	7500	10¾	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛
161	160½	..	Du Pont deN n	40700	164	158½	159	—2½
117⅛	115	6	Eastman pf	100	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅜
360	193¼	e10	Dupont	20600	237	211⅝	218½	—7½
108⅛	100⅜	6	Dupont deb	1100	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅜
116⅜	111⅛	7	Duquesne pf	800	116	115	116	— ⅜
82¼	61⅝	e5	Elec Auto Li	1900	67	66¼	67	+2

Yr. 1926 High	Yr. 1926 Low	Div. $	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
123	106⅝	e5	Eastman	6200	120⅞	116½	117⅝	+1
32⅜	23	2	Eaton Axle	1900	24	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅝
78½	43⅛	c2	*Elec Ref	25500	46	43¼	46	+1
115	99½	..	El P&Lt pf pd	300	102	101½	101¾	+ ⅛
34½	15⅜	..	El P&Lt ctf	6300	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
98½	89½	7	El P&Lt pf ctf	300	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	...
94¼	71¼	5	Elec Stor Bat	3800	85½	83⅞	84¼	+1⅛
16⅝	8¼	..	Elk Horn Coal	8600	16⅝	13⅞	15	+1⅝
30½	21	..	Elk Horn C pf	1500	30⅞	28	30	+4⅝
24½	19¼	..	Eng Pub Ser	700	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅝
72⅝	65½	5	End-Johnson	300	66½	66	66½	+ ⅛
126	114	7	End-John pf	700	119	117⅞	119	...
96½	93	7	Eng Pub Ser pf	400	93½	92	93¾	— ⅛
40	22½	..	Erie	31800	39⅝	38	38⅝	— ⅜
50½	33⅜	..	Erie 1stpf	19700	48⅞	45¼	46¼	—1⅝
47⅜	30	..	Erie 2d pf	700	45½	44½	45	— ½
56	43	e4	Eureka Vac	1300	52	51	51½	— ½
34⅝	23	.80	Fed Mot Tr	6500	25½	23⅝	25⅜	+ ⅛
59⅝	40½	3	Fairbanks M	2100	44⅝	42¾	43¾	+ ⅛
127½	103⅞	10	Famous Play	15900	115	112½	113½	...
124	115	8	Fam Play pf	300	119⅜	118½	118½	— ½
49⅜	28⅝	1½	Frts Nat Strs	900	30½	29¼	30¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	28	b1.40	Fed Lt&Trac	1500	33	31⅝	32¾	+2⅜
105	61	7	Fed M&S pf	1100	67	70	70¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	14	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	200	15	14½	15	+1
26½	14½	..	Fisk Rubber	35200	18	16⅝	17½	+ ⅜
81¼	76⅞	..	Fisk Rub pf	900	79½	78	79½	+1½
107	94	7	Fisk Rub pf cv	100	98½	98½	98¼	+2½
25⅜	21½	..	Erie St Show	3700	24⅝	23¾	24	— ⅜
101	100	..	Erie St Show pf	200	100	100	100	— ⅛
56½	32¼	2	Fleishman	16100	47⅜	46	47	— ⅛
179¾	76⅝	8	Foundation	2900	83½	80	80½	—2½
85	55⅞	4	Fox Fil mA	54800	76⅜	71¼	73½	— ⅝
109½

THREE TEAMS UNDEFEATED

Columbia U. C. Plays in First Match, Winning From Crescent A. C.

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS

(Class B)

Club—	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Games Won	Games Lost	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	2	0	13	1	1.000
New York A. C.	2	0	10	4	1.000
Yale Club	2	0	11	3	1.000
Interfrat Club..	1	1	8	6	.500
Crescent A. C..	1	1	7	7	.500
Princeton Club.	1	1	7	7	.500
Montclair A. C.	1	1	5	9	.500
Harvard Club..	0	2	5	9	.000
Gramercy P. C.	0	2	3	11	.000
Short Hills C.C.	0	2	1	13	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—The present champions, Columbia University Club, made their first appearance in the 1926-27 competition for the Class B squash tennis championship in the second round yesterday, having won their initial match by default. With the same lineup with one exception by which they captured the later matches last season, they defeated the team of the Crescent Athletic Club, 6 to 1, the only victor for the Brooklyn organization being Edward W. Kleinert, who disposed of R. H. Reuter in straight games. J. L. Kerbeck, D. W. Haines and Gardner Hirons, the three stars who were promoted to the class as the result of their performances in Class C last season, all continued their brilliant performances in the higher class, winning in straight games.

Yale Club and New York Athletic Club, winners last week, continued to maintain a perfect record. Yale Club, with several Class C players included in the lineup, won every match from Short Hills Club, losing only one game in the entire play. But the Mercury-Foot team had a real battle to overcome the seven of the Interfraternities Club, and not until the final match between J. C. Lyons, the basketball star, and W. A. Naumer, had been won by the former, was the issue determined in favor of the New York Athletic Club, 6 to 3.

Princeton Club, encountering the strong team of the Harvard Club, on its home courts, defeated the latter by the unexpected margin of 5 to 2. Most of the battles were close, however, requiring three games. Only at the foot of the list were the Harvard Club players able to win.

Montclair Athletic Club, which had been unable to assemble a team for the opening round last week, managed to get together six to conquer the Gramercy Park Club, one of the newcomers in the class, 5 matches to 2. As the Gramercy Park Club has been unable to find quarters to play its home games so far, the match was played on the Crescent Athletic Club courts. The summary:

COLUMBIA U. C. 6, CRESCENT A. C. 1

J. L. Kerbeck, Columbia U. C., defeated J. W. Ivins, Crescent A. C., 15—4, 15—11.

E. W. Kleinert, Crescent A. C., defeated R. H. Reuter, Columbia U. C. 15—2, 15—10.

J. N. Cole, Columbia U. C., defeated W. E. Lawrence, Crescent A. C., 15—6, 15—7.

D. W. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated A. R. Perpall, Crescent A. C., 15—7, 15—4.

Gaer Hirons, Columbia U. C., defeated H. R. Burroughs, Crescent A. C., 15—8, 15—12.

Peter Grimm, Columbia U. C., defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 12—15, 15—9, 15—4.

H. G. Larson, Columbia U. C., defeated T. H. S. Andrews, Crescent A. C., 15—6, 18—15.

YALE CLUB 7, SHORT HILLS C. C. 0

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated Donald Cottrell, Short Hills C. C., 15—2, 15—0.

W. B. Schleiter, Yale Club, defeated J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills C. C., 15—12, 15—6.

J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, defeated E. A. Clark, Short Hills C. C., 7—15, 15—4, 15—12.

H. K. Cross, Yale Club, defeated G. L. Lewis, Short Hills C. C., 15—12, 15—9.

R. J. Larner, Yale Club, defeated W. K. Walbridge, Short Hills C. C., 15—7, 15—4.

K. R. Smith, Yale Club, defeated Lemuel Skidmore, Short Hills C. C., 15—3, 15—3.

Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, defeated J. S. Dennis, Short Hills C. C., 15—7, 15—7.

NEW YORK A. C. 4, INTERFRATERNITIES CLUB 3.

W. E. Chambers, New York A. C., defeated S. R. Jandorf, Interfraternities Club, 15—13, 15—11.

H. P. Cole, Interfraternities Club, defeated S. R. Green, New York A. C., 15—7, 15—11.

Milton Baron, Interfraternities Club, defeated J. C. Rochester, New York A. C., 15—8, 15—5.

Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C., defeated H. E. Wilson, Interfraternities Club, 15—7, 15—13.

B. W. Richert, New York A. C., defeated W. B. Hervey, Interfraternities Club, 6—15, 15—12, 15—10.

H. H. Seward, Interfraternities Club, defeated M. M. Sterling, New York A. C., 15—11, 15—5.

J. C. Lyons, New York A. C., defeated W. A. Naumer, Interfraternities Club, 15—6, 15—10.

PRINCETON C. 5, HARVARD C. 2

S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, defeated C. F. Fuller, Harvard Club, 15—9, 8—15, 15—9.

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, 17—18, 15—7, 15—9.

E. L. Maxwell, Princeton Club, defeated J. A. Milholland, Harvard Club, 11—15, 15—7, 17—16.

G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton Club, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, 15—10, 14—18, 15—10.

W. R. K. Taylor Jr., Princeton Club, defeated F. M. Warburg, Harvard Club, 12—15, 17—14, 15—5.

G. A. Brownell, Harvard Club, defeated L. P. Pace, Princeton Club, 15—9, 15—4.

Wendell Davis, Harvard Club, defeated Robert Piel, Princeton Club, 2—15, 15—11, 15—12.

MONTCLAIR A. C. 5, GRAMERCY P. C. 2

E. H. Heminway, Gramercy Park Club, won from Felix A. Jenkins, Montclair A. C., by default.

C. F. Brown, Montclair A. C., defeated L. A. Sigaud, Gramercy Park Club, 15—3, 15—12.

R. B. Luchars, Montclair A. C., defeated J. A. Rauh, Gramercy Park Club, 15—8, 15—1.

E. L. Winpenny, Montclair A. C., defeated F. A. Sieverman, Gramercy Park Club, 15—3, 15—10.

Eric Gugler, Gramercy Park Club, defeated J. G. Waldron, Montclair A. C., 15—12, 15—10.

Robert Messer, Montclair A. C., defeated J. K. Smith, Gramercy Park Club, 15—11, 15—11.

C. Halsey, Montclair A. C., defeated A. L. Noel, Gramercy Park Club, 15—12, 16—18, 15—12.

LEADING BY FOUR LAPS

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—With 25 hours to go, the German-American team of Otto Petri and Dave Landa, the latter of Irvington, N. J., led the field by four laps in the international six-day bicycle race at the coliseum at the end of the one hundred and twenty-first hour. The race will end at 11 o'clock tonight. Fourteen of the 15 teams that started last Sunday night still were in the race tonight, although many of them were hopelessly out of the running. Reginald L. McNamara of Newark, N. J., and Franco Georgetti of Milan, Italy, are tied for second place with the team of Charley Winter of New York and Anthony Beckman of Secaucus, N. J., these teams being four laps to the rear of the leaders. Next in line is the team of Theodore Wynsdau of Belgium and Gaetano Belloni of Italy, and the combination of Alphonse Coosens and Harry Stocke-Lynch, both of Belgium. These teams are six laps back.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Yale 2, Wesleyan 2.
Dartmouth 2, Springfield 2.
Amherst 1, Clark 0.

France's Chances Dealt Heavy Blow

Army to Drop Athletics—Weak 1928 Olympic Team Is Foreseen

PARIS, Oct. 30 (AP)—France's chances of making a good showing at the Olympic Games at Amsterdam in 1928 were dealt a heavy blow yesterday by a series of military decrees practically eliminating athletics from the French Army.

The decrees were issued as a result of the decision to reduce compulsory service in the French Army by one year, the Army heads apparently taking the stand that the time for training was now so short that young Frenchmen needed every available hour to become good soldiers.

The decrees, which French sport writers consider fatal to the Nation's Olympic chances, provide for the cancellation of all permits and furloughs for soldiers to participate in sporting and athletic competitions after May 15, 1927. The famous Joinvielle Military Training School from which the best French athletes have been drawn since the Armistice, also will be eliminated. Army corps championships will be done away with and there will be a general decrease in physical instruction.

At the Ministry of War the Associated Press was informed that athletes of international caliber would be granted permission to compete in games having an international status, but that national and regional championships would be taboo because they result in the loss of too much time from military duties.

Forty sporting writers yesterday held a stormy meeting at the Ministry of War in an effort to have the decrees revoked. They gave as one argument that before an athlete can attain international caliber, he must first obtain regional and then national standing.

Gaston Vidal, former Under Secretary of State for physical education and sports, told Minister of War Painleve that the decrees spelled the doom of athletics in France. The army, he said, has always been the best recruiting office for the athletic federations, the only French winner at the 1920 Olympics at Antwerp being Josef Guillemot who was then under colors. Guillemot won the 5000-meter run, defeating Paavo Nurmi.

M. Vidal also brought out the fact that J. Rene Lacoste was twice refused permission by the military authorities to go to the United States to participate in the Davis Cup matches and in the American championships.

JOHN WOLNEIG FAILS TO SWIM CHANNEL

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Oct. 30 (AP)—John Wolneig, Venice, Calif., distance swimmer, attempting to swim the channel from Santa Catalina Island to the mainland, was taken from the water at 8:20 p. m. last night, radio station KFVD reported.

According to the radio report, the swimmer had reached a point within a mile and a half of shore by 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and from then until the time he was taken from the water was carried back and forth by the tide. Conditions for the swim were good, the report said, the water being in the neighborhood of 58 degrees in temperature and fairly smooth.

The channel is about 25 miles wide.

HARVARD HARRIERS WIN

Harvard University freshman and varsity cross-country teams scored impressive wins over the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Harriers on the Crimson course yesterday. The varsity won 21 to 36 by placing seven men in the first 10, J. L. Reid '29, brilliant sophomore star, winning in 23m. 30s., the fastest time for the season. N. L. McClintock '29, of Tech, finished second. Capt. W. G. Dooley of the Harvard freshman finished seventh in the yearling race because of encouraging his teammates along the course, who defeated Tech by an overwhelming score of 15 to 59.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Georgetown College 18, Transylvania 0.
Ouachita 6, Hendrix 0.
Wesleyan 13, Milliken 6.
Birmingham So. 29, Jacksonville N. 6.
Tuskegee 20, Lincoln 16.
Duquesne 0, Bethany College 0.
Davis and Elkins 21, Salem 0.

DARTMOUTH IN SOCCER TIE

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 30—The Dartmouth College varsity soccer football team tied the strong International Y. M. C. A. College team yesterday at 2-all. Although two five-minute periods were played, the score remained unbroken.

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE SCHEDULES 220 CONTESTS

By the Associated Press

Each of the 10 clubs in the National Hockey League will have 22 home games in the 1926-27 season which opens on Nov. 16, according to the schedule released by President Frank Calder of the major pro hockey circuit. The league this season is divided into two sections, NewYork Americans and the four Canadian teams: Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto St. Pats, and the Montreal Canadiens, forming one section, and five United States clubs: Boston, Pittsburg, New York Rangers, Chicago and Detroit comprising the other.

Each club will play three games at home and away with the four other teams in its section, and will play two home and away games with the five teams in the other section. The standings will be recorded separately for the two sections. The first three teams in each section will play off for sectional honors at the end of the season and then the two sectional champions will meet for the league title. The schedule.

Nov. 16—Montreal at Rangers, Canadiens at Boston, Americans at Pittsburgh; 17—St. Pats at Chicago; 18—Montreal at Americans, Ottawa at Canadiens, Boston at Detroit; 20—Canadiens at Montreal, Americans at Ottawa, Rangers at St. Pats, Boston at Chicago, Detroit at Pittsburgh; 23—Montreal at Boston, Americans at Canadians; 24—Detroit at Chicago; 25—Americans at Montreal, Ottawa at St. Pats, Rangers at Pittsburgh; 27—Montreal at Ottawa, Rangers at Canadiens, Americans at Detroit, Pittsburgh at Chicago; 30—Detroit at Montreal, Ottawa at Boston, Pittsburgh at St. Pats, Chicago at Rangers.

Dec. 1—Chicago at Americans; 2—St. Pats at Canadiens; 4—Chicago at Montreal, Canadiens at Ottawa, Americans at St. Pats, Rangers at Detroit, Boston at Pittsburgh; 7—Montreal at Canadiens, Ottawa at Chicago, Rangers at Boston; 9—Canadiens at Pittsburgh, Ottawa at Detroit, Chicago at St. Pats; 11—Montrealat Pittsburgh, Chicago at Canadiens, St. Pats at Ottawa, Americans at Detroit; 12—Boston at Rangers; 14—St. Pats at Montreal, Ottawa at Americans, Detroit at Boston; 15—Rangers at Chicago; 16—Boston at Canadiens, Detroit at Ottawa; 18—Ottawa at Montreal, Canadiens at St. Pats, Americans at Chicago, Pittsburgh at Boston; 19—Detroit at Rangers; 20—St. Pats at Americans; 21—St. Pats at Boston, Pittsburgh at Rangers; 22—Canadiens at Chicago; 23—Boston at Montreal, Canadiens at Detroit, Rangers at Ottawa, Pittsburgh at Americans; 25—St. Pats at Pittsburgh, Detroit at Chicago; 26—Rangers at Americans; 28—Ottawa at Rangers, Americans at Boston; 29—Montreal at Chicago; 30—Montreal at Detroit, Pittsburgh at Canadiens, Boston at St. Pats.

Jan. 1—Montreal at St. Pats, Canadiens at Ottawa, Rangers at Chicago, Pittsburgh at Detroit; 2—Boston at Americans; 4—Canadiens at Americans, Ottawa at Boston, St. Pats at Detroit, Pittsburgh at Chicago; 6—Americans at Montreal, Canadiens at Rangers, Detroit at Pittsburgh; 8—Montreal at Boston, Ottawa at Canadiens, Americans at St. Pats, Chicago at Pittsburgh; 9—Detroit at Rangers; 11—Rangers at Montreal, St. Pats at Ottawa, Detroit at Americans, Chicago at Detroit; 15—Canadiens at Montreal, Boston at Ottawa, Detroit at St. Pats, Americans at Pittsburgh; 16—Chicago at Rangers; 18—Montreal at Americans; Detroit at Canadiens, Pittsburgh at Ottawa, Toronto St. Pats, Rangers at Boston; 19—St. Pats at Chicago; 20—Pittsburgh at Montreal, Boston at Rangers; 22—Montreal at Ottawa, St. Pats at Canadiens, Boston at Chicago, Detroit at Pittsburgh; 23—Americans at Rangers; 25—Detroit at Montreal, Ottawa at Americans, Pittsburgh at Boston; 27—Montreal at St. Pats, Rangers at Canadiens, Detroit at Ottawa, Chicago at Pittsburgh; 29—Ottawa at Montreal, Chicago at St. Pats, Detroit at Rangers, Boston at Pittsburgh; 30—Canadiens at Americans.

Feb. 1—Canadiens at Rangers, Americans at Ottawa, St. Pats at Boston, Chicago at Detroit; 3—Chicago at Montreal, St. Pats at Americans; 5—Montreal at Canadiens, Chicago at Ottawa, Boston at St. Pats; 6—Pittsburgh at Rangers; 8—St. Pats at Montreal, Pittsburgh at Americans, Detroit at Boston; 9—Ottawa at Chicago; 10—Montreal at Pittsburgh, Rangers at St. Pats; 11—Canadiens at Chicago; 12—Boston at Montreal, Canadiens at Detroit, Ottawa at St. Pats, Rangers at Pittsburgh; 13—Chicago at Americans; 15—Montreal at Americans, Pittsburgh at Canadiens, Rangers at Ottawa, St. Pats at Detroit, Chicago at Boston; 17—Montreal at Rangers, Ottawa at Detroit, Americans at St. Pats; 18—Montreal at St. Pats, Americans at Canadiens, Pittsburgh at Ottawa, Chicago at Detroit; 20—Boston at Rangers; 22—Pittsburgh at Montreal, Canadiens at Ottawa, St. Pats at Rangers, Detroit at Boston; 23—Americans at Chicago; 24—Montreal at Detroit, Canadiens at St. Pats, Ottawa at Rangers; 26—Montreal at Chicago, Boston at Canadiens, Ottawa at Americans, St. Pats at Pittsburgh; 27—Rangers at

March 1—Detroit at Canadiens, Pittsburgh at St. Pats, Boston at Americans, Rangers at Chicago; 2—Chicago at Canadiens, Ottawa at Pittsburgh; 5—Rangers at Montreal, Canadiens at Pittsburgh, Chicago at Ottawa, Detroit at St. Pats, Americans at Boston; 8—Canadiens at Montreal, Pittsburgh at Boston, Chicago at Detroit; 10—Montreal at Ottawa, St. Pats at Canadiens, Montreal, Americans at Ottawa, Chicago at Boston; 12—Detroit at Rangers; 15—Ottawa at Canadiens, Detroit at Americans, Rangers at Pittsburgh, Boston at Chicago; 17—Americans at Montreal, Boston at Ottawa, Rangers at Detroit, Chicago at Pittsburgh; 19—Montreal at Canadiens, Ottawa at St. Pats, Boston at Detroit, Pittsburgh at Chicago; 20—Americans at Rangers; 21—St. Pats at Americans; 22—Canadiens at Boston, Pittsburgh at Rangers, Detroit at Chicago; 24—Canadiens at Americans, St. Pats at Ottawa, Boston at Pittsburgh; 25—Chicago at Rangers; 26—Ottawa at Montreal, Canadiens at St. Pats, Rangers at Boston, Pittsburgh at Detroit.

Famous Baseball Champions of 1883

BOSTON NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL CLUB

Front Row (Left to Right): C. G. Buffington, Pitcher and Center Field; P. R. Radford, Right Field; J. E. Whitney, Pitcher; J. F. Morrill, First Base; M. P. Hines, Catcher; M. M. Hackett, Catcher; C. A. Smith, Center Field.

Back Row: Joseph Hornung, Center Field; E. B. Sutton, Third Base; S. W. Wise, Shortstop; J. J. Burdock, Second Base.

Bates Winner of Cross-Country Run

MAINE STATE INTERCOLLEGIATE CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP

Bates College	30
University of Maine	31
Colby College	68

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 30 (AP)—Bates College won the Maine State intercollegiate cross-country race held here yesterday, Bowdoin was the only college not having a team entered.

F. A. Taylor '27 of Maine ran a well-judged race to break the worsted first, followed by A. A. Willis '27 of Bates. Bates won by placing men in second, fourth, fifth, seventh and twelfth, Maine placed in first, third, eighth, ninth and tenth. Colby placed two men in the first 12.

BARFIELD NAMED CAPTAIN

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30—William D. Barfield of Jacksonville, Fla., guard on the Princeton freshman football team, has been elected captain of the 1930 eleven. He entered Princeton with four years' experience on high school elevens, having played tackle for three years at Duval High School in Jacksonville and one year at Woodbury Forest, Orange, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HARRIERS WIN

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 30—University of New Hampshire won a triangular cross-country meet with Brown University and Dartmouth College, with a low score of 23 points yesterday. Dartmouth placed second with 46 points, and Brown finished with 95 points. Littlefield of New Hampshire led the field and was timed in 26m. 43s.

STATZ LOSES TO MARTIN

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 30 (AP)—Martin, pitcher for the Sacramento Pacific Coast League Baseball Club, captured the Professional Baseball Players' Association golf championship, here, when Arnold J. Statz, last year's winner, missed a two-foot putt on the final green and sank Martin's ball which had been left on the lip of the cup. The match was evenly played to the last green.

BRITISH SQUASH RACQUETS TEAM

Word has reached Boston that the British squash racquets team is coming to play in the United States and Canadian championships, and also plans to bring 12 men for competition, according to a cable received by Walter I. Badger Jr., of the Union Boat Club.

TEAM CALLS ON PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30 (AP)—Coach F. H. Yost and members of the University of Michigan football team, which plays the United States Naval Academy eleven at Baltimore today, called on President Coolidge at the White House yesterday.

BOSTON WON TITLE IN 1883 WITH ONLY ELEVEN PLAYERS

Gloves Were Just Coming Into Vogue at That Time—One Pitcher Did Most of the Box Work—Harvard Player Originated First Mask

Winning a major league baseball championship without masks, with only a few homemade gloves and with only 11 men on the club's roster would be an impossibility in these days when clubs take anywhere from 40 to 60 men south with them each spring; but the Boston National League Baseball Club of 1883 did it. With 11 men and only one regular pitcher, who was in the box practically every game, the Boston team of that season captured the National League pennant. Each player was a general utility man, being efficient at nearly every position on the diamond, excepting pitcher and catcher.

John F. Morrill, for instance, who captained the team, played second, shortstop and first base, although his regular position was first. J. E. Whitney, pitcher, did duty in the box almost every game. When he was relieved, it was not to sit on the bench, but to play in the outfield. He was known as the "Ruth" of his day and it was the custom for the pitcher to substitute in the outfield when not doing duty in the box. Morrill is today associated with Wright & Ditson, sporting goods dealers, in Boston. Paul Radford, right fielder, is in business in Cambridge, Mass.; John J. Burdock, second baseman, is working for the park department in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Joseph Hornung, outfielder, is associated with a banking concern in New York City. Charles A. Smith, outfielder, is with a paper mill concern in New Jersey. Merton M. Hackett, catcher, is working for the police department in Cambridge.

"How could players do without gloves?" the baseball fans wonder. "And how did the catcher work behind the plate without a mask or chest protector?"

Baseball Livelier Today

Although some, at least, of the players of that day contend that the ball was just as lively as it is today, the fan is led to believe that the better workmanship in the construction of the present ball and a larger amount of rubber make it livelier. In spite of this, however, the balls in former days were hit just as hard and went as far and the infielders, who played with bare hands, made no more errors than the infielders of today. This makes their performances appear more remarkable.

The catcher was not required to stand up close behind the plate. He stood way back as a rule and caught the ball on the first or second bounce. On the sixth ball in 1883, the catcher generally moved up directly in back of the batter. And on two strikes he did the same. If a man was on first base, the catcher would attempt to fool him by calling for a wide throw, which he would run in on and catch on the fly in order to throw quickly to second and catch the runner, should the latter attempt to steal. The batter took his base on seven balls.

The schedule for the team of 1883 was somewhat different from those of today. Only three league games were played in a week, as a rule, but the teams scheduled exhibition contests to fill in and help defray expenses. At exhibition games the major leaguers kept all the gate receipts. Although they had an easier schedule, nevertheless, it is considered remarkable that the champions of 1883 went through an entire season with the services of only 11 men. And they were no different from the rest, few clubs having more than that number.

The first player according to available records to catch a ball up behind the plate was F. R. Boerum of the Philadelphia Athletics in 1859. His move was considered reckless by fans but, nevertheless, it interested them.

First Catcher's Mask

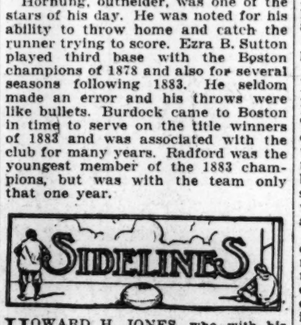
The making of the first catcher's mask is generally credited to F. W. Thayer '78 of Harvard University. He made it in 1876 and the same was worn by J. A. Tyng '76, catcher of the Harvard nine of that year. Thayer was captain and third baseman of his team.

Mr. Morrill thinks that gloves first came into vogue in 1879. He has recollections of seeing gloves on the diamond for the first time in that year. The champions of 1883 had three or four among them. Morrill wore a glove at first base and the catcher of his team also had one. Most all the other players worked with their bare hands. Morrill states that the fans thought the players were becoming "childish" to take to wearing gloves and it was a long time before they could quite acclimate themselves to their use.

The gloves of those days were crude affairs to say the most for them, and they were mainly homemade. The gloves had fingers only to the second knuckle and a strap extension enabled them to be fastened about the wrists to hold them in place. The glove of today is an outcome of the gloves of that time. It was not long before someone devised the method of putting some sort of loose padding in the palm of his hand and then the whole workmanship of the glove was extended to include the fingers and palm. The players of 1883 were not compelled to wear them, if they did not desire to; but after a few had tried them out with success and expressed satisfaction, it was not long before all the players fell into the new custom and they became a fixed part of the game.

The pitching rules under which the champions of 1883 worked sound novel to fans of today. Underhand throwing was the rule; the pitchers' arms could swing no higher than the shoulder or lower than the knee. The overhand throw came into unrestricted use in 1884. When a pitcher hit a batsman with the ball he was fined, if the umpires considered it intentional.

Hornung, outfielder, was one of the stars of his day. He was noted for his ability to throw home and catch the runner trying to score. Ezra B. Sutton played third base with the Boston champions of 1878 and also for several seasons following 1883. He seldom made an error and his throws were like bullets. Burdock came to Boston in time to serve on the title winners of 1883 and was associated with the club for many years. Radford was the youngest member of the 1883 champions, but was with the team only that one year.



HOWARD H. JONES, who with his brother, T. A. D. Jones, were famous as football players at Phillips Exeter Academy and Yale University, is having great success with his University of Southern California eleven this fall, and appears to be the most likely candidate for the Pacific Coast Conference championship. He has some splendid material on his team, and his eleven has scored 137 points to 13 for its opponents in the five games played. The Trojans have already disposed of two of their Conference rivals, having defeated State College of Washington, 16 to 7, and University of California, 27 to 0. Today they are meeting Leland Stanford University, which defeated them last year, 13 to 9.

Gilmour Dobie has now been coaching Cornell elevens for six years, and in that time the Red and White has lost only six games, an average of one a year. Four of the defeats came in 1924 and the other two in 1925. His teams won every game in 1921, 1922 and 1923. He coached the United States Naval Academy the three previous years and lost only three games.

Gettysburgh College is to visit Boston this fall and meet Boston College Nov. 20, the day of the Harvard-Yale game at New Haven.

The Cornell-Columbia game at New York is to be the biggest one of the "Walter Camp Day" games today. There are 29 of them.

Rumors have had it that Prof. Amos A. Stagg, veteran athletic director and coach of the University of Chicago football teams, is considering retiring from the position, but he denies the report. Professor Stagg is the dean of western football coaches and has had remarkable success with his athletic teams over a span of over 25 years.

A former Dartmouth captain and coach who saw the Harvard-Dartmouth game of last Saturday says that he believes the Harvard line of 1926 is one of the very best and that it was due to the sterling work of the Crimson forwards that Harvard was able to win.

Because fumbles proved critical in two games lost by Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Coach J. W. Maulbetsch ordered eight of his backfield players carry footballs with them to their class rooms. In scrimmage other players have been instructed to try to punch the footballs from under the backfield carriers' arms, and if the back loses the ball he must circle the stadium track at a hard run.

Up to this year Yale and West Point had played 25 games, 16 of which had been won by Yale and three by the Army, the others being ties. The biggest score the Elis have ever run up against the Army was 31 in 1923, while the biggest Army score was 11 made in 1904, when West Point defeated Yale for the first time, 11 to 6.

Brown and Dartmouth have played 20 games since 1894, and the Green has won 10 to nine victories for Brown, the 1896 game resulting in a 10-to-10 tie.

When the football teams of the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy meet in Chicago before a crowd of 100,000, they may break the tie in results. Each has won 13 previous encounters. Two battles have been drawn. The Navy won last year, 10 to 3, the Army winning the year before, 12 to 0.

Northwestern University's tackles and guards, R. W. Johnson '27, and R. J. Schuler '28, tackles, and O. E. Siebemann '27 and J. W. Dart '29, guards, are given credit for the splendid showing of the line against Notre Dame University. Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite declares they played a "super same," and yet they received little more than passing notice as compared to the recognition given the ball carriers. "I wouldn't trade them," says Thistlethwaite, "for any other four forwards in the business."

More than 5000 Ohioans joined the expedition to see Ohio State University play University of Chicago at Stagg Field. The invasion was declared to be the largest in Buckeye football history for other than a game with University of Michigan.

NATIONAL ACME COMPANY

National Acme Company for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reports net earnings of $238,489 after all charges, including bond interest and depreciation, compared with $300,336 in the first nine months of 1925. Loss for third quarter was $40,223 after all charges, contrasted with profit of $199,722 in the third quarter of 1925.

TORONTO WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Victory Over McGill and Queen's in Track and Field Most Impressive

TAIT-MacKENZIE TROPHY STANDING

Team:	First	Second	Third	Points
Toronto 10	8	4		78
McGill	3	3	8	32
Queen's	1	3	2	16

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 30 (Special)—Rolling up a total of 78 points, including 10 out of 14 first places, University of Toronto scored one of the most impressive victories in Canadian intercollegiate track and field athletics yesterday when it captured the championship in the twenty-sixth meet by a margin of 46 points over McGill University, which in turn was 16 points in front of Queen's University.

The championship was the tenth won by the local university, while McGill has been the winner the other 16 years. Last year at Montreal Toronto stopped McGill's series of successes, which started in 1914, with a three-point margin, but this season the Blue and White has one of the best track teams that has ever represented the university, and the victory was due entirely to the unusual ability of the team.

The meet was easily the most successful in the history of the event, not only were four new records established and two equalled, but the competition in the other events was extra keen. Two new marks were set in the track events and the other pair in the field competitions, while two more track records were equaled.

In the 220-yard hurdles, J. W. Blemer of McGill, cut one second off the mark of 26 4-5s. established in 1925 by K. W. G. Patterson of McGill, while S. Trenouth of Queen's repeated his success of last year in the three-mile run, but after the greatest struggle of the day he crossed the line in 15m. 12 3-5s., bettering the time of McAuliffe of Toronto in 1921 by 31 4-5s.

H. J. Shanacy of Toronto, who won the high jump and the broad jump, easily won the former and then went on to set a new intercollegiate mark of 5ft. 11¾in., almost three inches better than the height attained by W. R. Kennedy of McGill in 1922. McGill broke another record when W. B. Ramanop threw the javelin a distance of 153ft. 4½in., which is 5ft. 2½in. more than the old record, made in 1924, by M. Gaboury of McGill.

Three Toronto competitors, Harley Russell, M. Mitchell and Shanacy won two events while MacKenzie of Toronto was the biggest point winner of the day with a first and two seconds. Blemer of McGill, in addition to setting a new record in the 220-yard hurdles, finished third in the broad jump and pole vault.

100-Yard Dash (first heat)—Won by Harley Russell, Toronto; W. G. Fraser, McGill, second; S. Murphy, Queen's, third. Time—10⅘s. (Second heat—Won by C. A. Morrison, Toronto; F. W. Hanlan, McGill, second; K. Dowsett, Queen's, third. Time—10⅘s. Final—Won by Harley Russell, Toronto; C. A. Morrison, Toronto, second; W. G. Fraser, McGill, third. Time—10s. (Equa's record.)

220-Yard Dash (first heat)—Won by Harley Russell, Toronto; H. S. Murphy, Queen's, second; J. J. Harris, McGill, third. Time—23⅘s. Second heat—Won by J. Adams, Toronto; O. Weaver, Queen's, second; F. W. Hanlan, McGill, third. Time—23s. Final—Won by Harley Russell, Toronto; J. Adams, Toronto, second; O. Weaver, Queen's, third. Time—22⅘s.

440-Yard Run—Won by A. T. Christie, Toronto; O. Weaver, Queen's, second; C. H. Hands, McGill, third. Time—51s.

880-Yard Run—Won by M. Mitchell, Toronto; F. H. Thompson, Queen's, second; N. W. Rubin, McGill, third. Time—1m. 59⅘s. (equals record).

One-Mile Run—Won by M. Mitchell, Toronto; N. W. Rubin, McGill, second; V. Burn, Toronto, third. Time—4m. 34⅘s.

Three-Mile Run—Won by S. Trenouth, Queen's; M. Mitchell, Toronto, second; W. Graham, Toronto, third. Time—15m. 12⅘s. (new record).

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by W. McKenzie, Toronto; G. R. Sparrow, Toronto, second; T. C. Darling, McGill, third. Time—16⅖s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by J. W. Blemer, McGill; J. McKenzie, Toronto, second; G. R. Sparrow, Toronto, third. Time—25⅘s. (new record).

Running High Jump—Won by H. J. Shanacy, Toronto; T. Spear, Queen's, second; W. G. Fraser, McGill, third. Height —5ft. 11¾in. (new record).

Running Broad Jump—Won by H. J. Shanacy, Toronto; J. McKenzie, Toronto, second; J. W. Blemer, McGill, third. Distance—21ft. ¼in.

Pole Vault—Won by J. Davenport, Toronto; H. Crawford, Toronto, second; G. Blemer, McGill, third. Height 11ft. 6⅘in.

Discus—Won by W. Finlayson, Toronto; F. E. Weldon, McGill, second; C. Boland, Queen's, third. Distance—112ft. 6⅘in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by T. M. Cole, McGill; W. B. Ramanop, McGill, second; E. Shute, Toronto, third. Distance—38ft. 4½in.

Javelin—Won by W. B. Ramanop, McGill; F. McTaggart, Toronto, second; D. A. Ross, McGill, third. Distance—153ft. 4½in. (new record).

INLAND STEEL INCOME

Inland Steel Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 reports net income of $1,701,286 after depreciation, depletion, interest and federal taxes, equal, after 7 per cent preferred dividends, to $1.28 a share on 1,132,799 no-par common shares, compared with $1,792,324, or $1.36 a share, in the preceding quarter and $1,189,235, or 85 cents a share, in the third quarter of 1925. Net income for the first nine months was $5,034,519, equal to $3.81 a share of common, compared with $3,448,619, or $2.47 a share, in the first nine months of 1925.

AIRPLANE RACE BEING REVIVED

Great Skill Displayed by Aviators—Handicap Methods Are Discussed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Great success is attending the revival of airplane racing over short courses visible throughout to the spectators, and those who were most skeptical are now admitting this sport may have a future. The revival is due to the light airplane clubs, and the interest arises largely from interclub rivalry. This is a new element, which was absent from the air racing held every week-end at Hendon aerodrome, northwest of London, before the war; and it may be interesting to recall the fact that in those days the public took a very great interest in the machines and in the pilots, and that the attendance grew weekly until, just before the war, as many as 20,000 people paid for admission.

Most people will agree that there is less attraction in watching things of wood and steel and engines engaged in speed contests than in seeing men or horses, but in the case of the airplane the skill exercised by the pilots is doubtless the attraction. And in some way the emulation and rivalry play their part in the development of the art of flying. Most of the air races in those days, as at the present time, were handicaps, for except in the rare cases when several machines of the same power could take part, the faster types were called upon to give time allowances to the slower. In such contests the slower machines are started off first and the others follow at time-allowance intervals, so that theoretically all should finish together. The uncertain factors are piloting skill and the mechanical knowledge and organization which gets the best out of the engine. Many a close finish was seen at Hendon in the old days.

Revival of Contests

After the war this kind of racing was for a time out of fashion, and almost the only sporting contests seen in England were big cross-country flights such as that for the King's Cup, and these have little or no spectacular interest. But the light airplane movement, and the development of a class of useful low-power airplane, suggested a revival; and, as already said, this is proving a successful revival.

Contrary to many exceptions, there have been fewer mishaps connected with this class of flying than with any other. Hendon meetings had a clean bill before the war, and since the war no serious mishap has marred this activity. At the same time, care must be taken to frame the conditions wisely with a view to preventing risk.

Two methods of handicapping have been tried. The method in vogue before the war, and now generally adopted, is that of taking the known speed performance of each type and estimating the time it should take to fly the distance, then calculating the allowance it should give or receive. The other method, which was tried twice this year, is that of employing a formula based on the load per horsepower ratio and the load per wing-area ratio of each machine, with a view to encouraging the design which gets the best performance, in other words, the "cleanest" design. Thus, of two machines identical on the formula one might be slightly superior in design and therefore the more advanced type, worthy to win the prize.

Light Airplane Trials

It was found, however, that at the present stage there are not a sufficient number of types of similar characteristics, and the main object of this method was not achieved. Doubtless at some future time it will be revived when circumstances justify it, and then there will be pure class races, and firms will design machines specially with such a formula in view. Some indication of the nature of future air contests was afforded by the recent light airplane trials at Lympne, but in these speed did not count, and the prize-winning factor was that of the amount of useful load carried in proportion to structural weight.

Now it stands to reason that the weather conditions during an air race play a large part in determining the performance, and it must be remembered that wind from any direction has the effect of increasing the time taken over any out-and-home course, whether that course be straight there and back, or circular, or triangular. But the effect of the wind is not the same on all machines: the fast and the slow machines are not equally

General Classified

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LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts., 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, daily maid service, elevator, garden adjoining, centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

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Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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REAL ESTATE

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NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Owner offers comfortable home for sale, all improvements, convenient location, good-sized plot, nice shrubbery; price reasonable; terms to suit; immediate occupancy. HARVEY, 202 Woodland Ave. Tel. 3742.

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WEST NEWTON, MASS.—An attractive single house of 10 rooms with grounds, fireplace, hardwood floors, electric lights, etc.; 2-car heated garage; can be seen by appointment. Tel. Aspinwall 7144.

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NEW YORK CITY, 125 East 57th—7 large, light unfurnished rooms; southern exposure, high ceilings, 3 wood-burning fireplaces. Plaza 1053.

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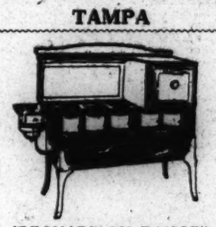

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

An English-Speaking Forum

There could be no better forum before which to discuss the question of the indebtedness of foreign nations to the United States than a dinner of the English-Speaking Union. This organization is made up of men and women owing allegiance to Great Britain or the United States. They are enlisted in the task of breaking down in every way the ancient grudge existing betwixt the two nations, and in advancing so far as may be within their power a closer and more substantial unity in thought and purpose. Without in any sense arraying themselves in a position of antagonism to other peoples, the members of the English-Speaking Union cling closely to the conviction that complete harmony of thought between the great nations possessing a common language will in a critical moment lead to unity of action. How great and how advantageous to the welfare of the world such unity might be, it is impossible to overestimate. We do not believe that there is anyone so pessimistic as to doubt that, had the United States and Great Britain been in a position to speak with joint authority in the days of July, 1914, the war upon which the world then heedlessly rushed would have been averted.

There are, of course, points of national difference, matters of international rivalry upon which the United States and Great Britain cannot always see eye to eye. There may be competition between brother nations as between brother individuals. Nevertheless, we believe that if the far-flung roster of independent British dominions be taken in connection with the United States and its extended colonial possessions, it will be found that there are innumerably more points in common than matters of dispute. And it needs only the most cursory consideration of the extent of the world's surface covered, and the size, and the advancement in all the arts of civilization of the populations involved, to convince that a combination of the two would be at once materially and morally impregnable.

We think, therefore, it was fortunate that two speakers before the recent dinner of the English-Speaking Union at Washington frankly called attention to the condition of the British debt as a possible source of discord between the two nations. Neither Gen. Henry T. Allen, speaking for the United States, nor the Lord Bishop of London attempted to deny the justice of the debt nor question the terms of its liquidation. But both asked that the American public, and presumably the British public, should make themselves more accurately acquainted with the facts concerning this obligation and the obligations of continental nations both to the United States and to Great Britain. While both speakers were clearly doubtful of the justice of the existing arrangement for the payment of the British debt, they made no recommendations as to an amendment, nor voiced any plea for cancellation. The argument was rather that the matter should not be considered closed, but that, as a distinguished Secretary of State once remarked, "There should be no last word between friends." The matter of continental debts was touched on only incidentally.

When a question of international difference is approached in this point of view, it loses its gravest menace. When the appeal is merely that the people of each nation shall strive to so familiarize themselves with the subject under discussion as to be able to put themselves in each other's place, and to understand the justice of the opposing points of view, no question can be raised as to the rightfulness of the discussion. The English-Speaking Union has done a service by affording a forum for the presentation of these facts, no less than the two distinguished spokesmen for the manner in which they voiced them.

Fundamentals of the Branch Bank Idea

The action of the American Bankers' Association in adopting, by a vote of 413 to 268, a resolution favoring the enactment of the McFadden Bill without the Hull amendments, may have the effect of consolidating banking sentiment in support of that measure as approved by the Senate. There is no reason, however, to believe that the situation in the House of Representatives will be materially changed. Even though all the national and state banks that are opposed to branch banking should agree to support the bill in its original form, there is a sufficient popular sentiment against any extension of the branch system to insure prolonged discussion when the subject is taken up at the forthcoming session of the Congress.

American newspaper comment on the debate at the bankers' association convention has generally assumed that the real controversy was over the Hull amendment, prohibiting national banks establishing branches in cities of states that may in the future authorize state banks to establish branches. Behind this surface disagreement, however, there is the much more important question of the perpetuation of the federal reserve system, which is closely linked up with the branch-bank problem. It is stoutly maintained by many member banks of that system that if they are not allowed to establish branches, either in states now permitting or in those states which may in the future permit branch banking, they will be unable to compete with their rivals, and will be forced to withdraw from the federal reserve. If this situation should develop to the extent anticipated by some national banks, it is believed that the strength and prestige of the federal system would be seriously impaired.

In view of the necessity for the renewal of the charters of the federal reserve banks in the near future, it can readily be seen that conditions indicating a diminished membership in that system would not conduce to harmonious action by the Congress. There has been a disposition to regard the issues involved as merely a dispute between the selfish interests of the state and national banks, but there is the larger question of the public's interest that must be considered. It is probable that a great majority of the American people favors the continuance of the federal reserve system. It is also probable that the majority is opposed to branch banking. How the conflicting claims of the banks can be reconciled, so as to make possible the maintenance of the federal system, is the problem that must be solved by Congress.

Mr. Strawn's View of China

In his first public address descriptive of conditions in China, Mr. Silas H. Strawn, well-known Chicago lawyer, has given the people of the United States a graphic word picture of the situation in that troubled Far Eastern Republic. He visited the Orient recently as a delegate to the special conference on Chinese customs tariffs and as chairman of the International Commission on Extraterritorial jurisdiction in China. His opportunity for close observation makes it possible for him to appraise comprehensively conditions regarding which there has been, in America and elsewhere, much controversial discussion.

With commendable incisiveness and directness Mr. Strawn summarizes his views and conclusions by declaring that the solution of China's troubles lies, not in the elimination or abrogation of unequal treaties, not in ridding the country of oppressive imperialism, not in discontinuing the present policy of extraterritoriality or in establishing a system of tariff autonomy, but in ridding itself of the burden imposed upon industry and commerce by war lords prompted by greed and a desire for aggrandizement. Their campaign, he declares, is rapidly reducing a nation of great potentialities to impotence and misery.

Mr. Strawn reiterated a fact established: that China today has no effective organization bearing the semblance of a stable government. Everything, in politics, in the administration of provincial laws, and in the construction and interpretation of treaty rights except as these are defended in the courts having extraterritorial jurisdiction and authority, is directed and controlled by the dominating war lords. He expresses the belief that lack of communication, the supremacy of these avaricious generals; the endless series of manufactured motives to foment civil wars, with the Treasury of the Central Government at stake; outrageously high taxes levied upon merchants, all combine as elements which work against the possibility of any immediate formulation of a fixed policy with or toward China.

While existing conditions of illiteracy among the provincial Chinese people may not render them insensible or unpatriotic, the speaker points to the fact that approximately 97 per cent of the population can neither read nor write their own language as indicating the ease with which they can be misled and imposed upon by designing conspirators and greedy militarists. Inhabited by a fourth of the people of the world, China has but 7000 miles of railroads, now rapidly deteriorating and all controlled by the military, with no attention being given to maintenance or equipment. There are few highways worthy of the name, and but 8000 motorcars in the entire country.

The tariff conference to which Mr. Strawn went as a delegate was called pursuant to a treaty made at the Washington Conference of 1921. Its purpose was to devise means by which Chinese maritime customs tariffs might be increased, and to pave the way for the abolition of Likin, a system of internal taxation whereby local Chinese officials levy taxes on goods moving across provincial boundaries and over arbitrarily established barriers within the provinces.

Until the result of the commission's consideration of the extraterritoriality problem is made known in its formal report to the State Department in Washington, its views upon that subject are withheld. But it is reasonable to assume that the chaotic conditions described will be regarded as presenting as formidable a barrier to any binding agreement which would abolish the right of extraterritoriality now somewhat grudgingly conceded to foreigners as to the formulation of any satisfactory treaty establishing new tariff schedules.

Eloquent and persuasive Chinese statesmen and scholars who pleaded the cause of absolute Chinese autonomy at the sessions of the Williamstown Institute of Politics last summer insisted that about all that remained for Europe and the United States to do was to concede tariff autonomy and abolish the extraterritorial courts. American students of Chinese affairs who claimed to possess knowledge gained by intimate contact, as convincingly contended that the real difficulties are those which Mr. Strawn describes. They and he quite naturally agree that the first necessary step is the establishment, by some means, of an effective stable government in China. It does not yet appear how or when this will be accomplished.

Spiritual Law in the Economic World

In his recent book, "Religion and the Rise of Capitalism," R. H. Tawney mentions what he sees as one of the most vital and far-reaching changes in human thought today. "There have been periods," he says, "in which a tacit agreement, accepted in practice if not stated in theory, excluded economic activities and social institutions from examination or criticism in the light of religion." But he adds, "By common consent the treaty of partition has lapsed and the boundaries are once more in motion." And again, "The philosophy which would keep economic interests and ethical idealism safely locked up in their separate compartments finds that each of the prisoners is increasingly restive."

It is probable that of all the theories evolved by mankind, few have been so disastrous in their results as the theory that economics, which Webster defines as "the science that investigates the conditions and laws affecting production, distribution, and consumption of wealth," operates in a mechanical department all its own, under laws and conditions that are completely divorced from religion and ethics. This theory, which grew up in Europe during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and which has been the generally accepted theory of economists since that time, is now being challenged—even by theoretical economists.

Practical economists have gone much further, and some of them are fast discovering (though they may not always be aware of the nature of their discovery) that a law which operates in the sphere of ethics and religion operates also in the sphere of economics. The discovery by practical economists, such as Mr. Ford, for instance, that the moral and spiritual law, "Give, and it shall be given unto you," is also an economic law, is revolutionizing economics; and where it is not yet recognized as law, economic recovery and development is retarded.

In speaking of his meeting with Mr. Ford, the Bishop of London said: "The one thing that I shall carry away from my visit with Mr. Ford is his conception of prosperity as being induced by high wages and short hours of labor." And again:

> We in England have had the wrong idea all the time. While you people have been "digging in" to produce, we have been wasting time in petty bickerings over the exact division of factory profits. Here everybody works hard and there is plenty for all. In Europe each class views the others with suspicion, and consequently all are impoverished.

"Give, and it shall be given unto you," is not only practical economics; it is the law which governs economic prosperity.

The Unsolved Problem of the Trio

Trios, according to the evidence of managers' schedules, are among the unsolved problems of the American concert platform. Now and then they are made a subject of study by artists, and in some instances they are occasion for a group to organize in permanent fashion, like the Elshuco Trio of New York, which the liberality of Elizabeth Shurtleff Coolidge maintains. But speaking generally, works for violin, violoncello and piano, especially those of the classic type, represent a province of the musical realm that has yet to be conquered.

It is by no means a humiliation for the interpreter to admit that the trio, as instituted by the masters of the eighteenth century and as perfected by those of the nineteenth, has resisted him; just as it is no presumption for him to aver that another chamber-music form, the quartet, has yielded to him. The trouble must undoubtedly be referred less to himself than to the combination of sonorities which, perforce, he employs. For the trio, regarded from the strict standpoint of sound, is a duo, one unit being a couple of stringed instruments, and the other an instrument of percussion. Simply said, the violin and violoncello figure at a disadvantage. For in the first place, they are overbalanced by the piano in tone volume; and in the second place, they are contradicted by the piano in what may be called, without fallacy, tone sentiment.

No doubt the masters themselves found the trio baffling. Somebody has said that Beethoven is the only one of them who consistently scores his trios in a proper manner, giving the violin and violoncello parts such relation to the piano part that everything, upon performance, comes out with lucidity and effect.

But even Beethoven's trios, hearers know, have seldom been presented in such a way that the two instruments of melody and the instrument of harmony balance and blend. Every little while, the solo string voices are overpowered by the percussion chorus. But of more subtle significance than that, the ancient quality of tone which inheres in violin and violoncello is constantly opposed by the modern quality which characterizes the piano.

No one would count the trio among chamber-music forms at all, but for its interest and challenge of being difficult. If Beethoven got the better of it from the composer's side, and if the members of the Elshuco Trio can keep up the struggle for ten years from the artist's, there hardly need fail to be at least a corporal's guard in every community to fight the battle from the hearer's.

Random Ramblings

Observing the effects of seven years under the Eighteenth Amendment, the Washington Star is moved to aver that "if prohibition had been thoroughly effectual, by this time there should be no so-called 'wets'." As there still seem to be a few scattering reports of burglaries, we await with some misgivings that paper's dig at the Eighth Commandment.

Prince Nicolas of Rumania confided to Montreal friends that the sight of a single silk hat disturbed his liking for informality. It is fortunate that the Prince escaped a view of Tammany Hall's big and little chiefs out on parade.

In President Coolidge's commendation of advertising as a vital factor in American progress, that conspicuously vocal class of self-advertisers will find no meed of praise.

Post office trucks will not only be loaded with mail, but will be equipped with a coat of mail if Postmaster-General New's plans for the purchase of 200 armored cars are carried out.

The woman who thought that Rex Beach was a summer resort might be excused, but the man who was sure Pawnee Bill was a legislative act hasn't a chance.

Even though automobiles seem to have taken the place of the horse in many sections of the world, good old-fashiond horse sense is still essential in operating a car.

Compulsory military training will be "introduced" in all Turkish high and normal schools, it is announced. Sort of a "forced introduction," as it were.

If you blow your own horn, do not complain about being left at the "thin end of the horn," for that is the place for the best blower.

Whether crime is on the increase or on the decrease, no one can deny that it is not on the level.

Many a political mariner who runs before a wet squall is swamped by dry votes.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Prohibition Situation in Montana

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is an apparent apathy in the State of Montana on the part of those who are in favor of the prohibition laws and their better enforcement. This large class of persons, beyond doubt a great majority of the electors, does not seem to realize the harm which would result from passage of the proposed initiative measure to be voted upon at the coming election, a measure which would repeal all of our state prohibition laws and the legal provisions for their enforcement. Furthermore, this element does not realize that there is a great danger that this measure will be enacted by reason of the apathy and inactivity it is being lulled into manifesting.

There is no corresponding apathy on the part of the opponents of prohibition. On the contrary, every conceivable fallacious and plausible argument is being given the widest possible publicity by those well skilled in such activities with the aid of the large funds always at the disposal of the liquor interests.

These arguments are varied to meet the views of the individual or class of individuals addressed. To the outright wet it is frankly admitted that the purpose of this initiative measure is to bring back the saloon, which it would do beyond doubt. To the advocate of light wines and beers the measure is shown to be a direct step toward that end. To those inclined to favor the government dispensary or so-called "Swedish" system, it is represented that this system would be brought into use at least indirectly as the result of this legislation. To the supporter of the present law it is glowingly represented that the great trouble about enforcing the present law is that it is really a federal regulation. Then it is stated that there is such a conflict between the federal and state systems of enforcement that neither can really accomplish anything, a state of affairs which is said to explain the lack of enforcement. As a natural consequence, therefore, it is said, the State should step aside, repeal its laws and leave the Federal Government to enforce its laws unimpeded.

The latter reasoning, the most widespread propaganda on the subject, is too absurd for serious consideration by anyone who thinks. It is as logical as to suggest to the man with a six-horse team who is unable to make the grade, that if he take off four or five of his horses he will be able to climb the hill.

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to reopen the saloon and leave the enforcement to the federal enforcement officers, the number of whom must be pitifully small in comparison with the state, county and municipal officers now available for that work which they are in most cases doing efficiently and honestly. The certain result of such legislation would be to make easy the violation of the Federal Constitution where now it is comparatively difficult and hazardous.

We who have families and are raising children in this State are well satisfied to do so without the contaminating and devastating influence of the saloon or any other form of legalized liquor traffic, and we do not want the proposed legislation to become the law of the land, at least through lack of interest in the matter, lack of appreciation of the importance of the question involved or through lack of understanding the current specious propaganda.

Lewistown, Mont. B. R. C.

"Health Department Budget Protested"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the excellent notice of the hearings on the health budget in New York City, recently published in the MONITOR, under the caption, "Health Department Budget Protested," there is apparently a typographical error in the fourth line, which gives the impression that the Bureau of Child Hygiene opposed the increase. I believe the opening sentence was intended to read substantially as follows:

> A strong protest has been filed with the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, with headquarters at 226 West Forty-seventh Street, against the tentative budget estimates of the city's Health Department providing for increases in the Bureau of Public Health Education and the Bureau of Child Hygiene.

H. B. ANDERSON, Secretary,
Citizens Medical Reference Bureau.

New York, N. Y.

Regarding the Press of the World

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Allow me to thank you for your new column, "The Press of the World."

I would often like to glance over other papers, but they are all so full of sensational news that the gems they may contain are lost sight of.

You are indeed doing a wonderful work in giving to the people a paper that they know is clean. J. F.

New York, N. Y.

"American Themes in a French Academy"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the MONITOR of Sept. 14, on the right-hand upper corner of the editorial page, there appeared an article entitled, "American Themes in a French Academy," by Robert Underwood Johnson, with several points on which I do not agree. In the third paragraph, for instance, in which there are references to a treatise by Prof. Marcel Marion of the Collège of France, who makes comparisons concerning the methods of taxation in the countries, England, United States, Italy and France, the statement is included: "M. Marion states that the taxable income begins as follows: In France, at 7000 francs; in England, at 50,000; in the United States, at 70,000.

The fallacy of such a comparison becomes evident, it seems to me, the moment one considers the continual fluctuation of the franc in comparison with the pound and the dollar. The French taxation system dates from a time in which the rate of exchange of the franc in comparison with the pound was not 200:1, but rather 40:1. So that in normal circumstances the above-named relationship would be rather different; that is to say: France, 7000; England, 10,000; United States, 14,000 francs.

If the numbers show such great differences as are indicated in the article, the cause of this is simply that the taxation law has not been changed progressively in accordance with the inflation. If Italy had been mentioned at the same time, the Italian money having a lower par value even than the French, the taxable income there would, I believe, be found to begin with much smaller amounts than in France.

Later on, too, the percentage of the maximum tax is referred to for the different countries. But this does not indicate, I consider, a high level of taxation. Rather, it is only a proof, as I see it, of the fact that in France the well-to-do classes are not as well situated as they are in other countries.

Further on in the article, amounts are given as to be paid in the different countries corresponding to an income of 100,000 francs. To this we could apply the same rule mentioned above; the French inflation is not taken into consideration. When the French taxation law was enacted, the income of 100,000 francs was that of a rich man. Such a one in France was always taxed more highly than the less well situated. Those people, on the other hand, who are compared to the former—that is to say, people in England and America who today have an income of 100,000 francs—can hardly be classified among the well-to-do people.

Thus, to my way of thinking, not one of the citations in the article proves conclusively that the taxation in France is higher than it is in the other countries referred to. Especially do I think that no justice has been done to England, whose high taxation is so well known.

If one sees today pictures of misery in France, this is due not so much to the high taxation as it is to the inflation. And I believe that the cause of this is the fact that France maintains an enormous army out of all proportion to its economic ability. A. S. Jr.

Barmen, Germany.

The Press of the World

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Prohibition's Record

PROHIBITION has augmented savings. It has increased many fold the consumption of goods and products of all sorts. What formerly went to the saloon now supports the automobile industry, the cinema industry, the radio industry, small shops and great stores. The purchasing power of America has been increased substantially, and hence the productive processes have been correspondingly speeded up.

Look at the situation another way. Instruments of precision, complicated machinery, cannot be intrusted to befuddled men. Drivers with clouded minds cannot be trusted with motorcars and trucks. Mr. Ford could not afford to pay a week's wages for five days' work to men drinking either much or little alcohol. Artisans who spent a major portion of their earnings every week for drink would not be owning 220,000 shares in Philadelphia Rapid Transit.

The underworld of New York and Chicago wants drink. Groups of sporting men and old-time rounders want drink. Quite a minority, summed up, want drink. Some self-indulgent rich men want drink.

But the women and children don't want to see drink's return. Neither do the artisans and laborers who have been emancipated from a curse and who are now getting something worth while out of life. Neither really do the realtors, the merchants, the employers, the farmers.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Peace in the Pacific

If the declaration of the Japanese foreign office represents the considered policy of the Japanese Government, it is an international event of great importance. This declaration relates to Japanese emigration policy and it amounts to this: that Japan has made up her mind to cease kicking against the pricks and to abandon her efforts to force her emigrants into the white men's countries where they are not wanted and where they can never hope to obtain a firm and comfortable foothold in face of the strenuous resistance which their presence invariably arouses. If Japan has really made up her mind to this statesmanlike change of policy it will immediately improve her relations with the four great English-speaking countries of the Pacific—the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. It will ease the tension in the political atmosphere all over the Pacific, and it will greatly diminish the danger that the internal convulsions of China may induce an international conflict between the other Pacific powers.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Aviation Safety

The last report on the progress of civil aviation issued by the Air Ministry in July for the year ending March 31 gave most reassuring accounts of the safety and success of passenger transport. During the year under review there were only five accidents that called for notification. In two cases the machines were being tested in preparation for short passenger flights, and in the remaining three cases the machines belonged to and were being flown by members of light aeroplane clubs. In none of the five accidents was there any serious consequence other than damage to the aircraft. The only serious accident of the year was to a French machine on the cross-Channel route. But the record of British civil aviation since 1919 is admirable—there have been only four fatal accidents for more than five and a half million miles of flying. These figures should sustain the public's confidence in air transport.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Whose Objects of Art?

Nations, like individuals, have surprisingly short memories. The deeds they themselves do one day they roundly condemn in others the next. There has been a great deal of talk recently about the stripping of Europe of its objects of art by Americans and no little animosity has been expressed toward us because of our purchases. George Grey Barnard, who is entitled to speak with authority upon such matters, gives a neat answer to these animadversions when he calls attention to the fact that the various countries of Europe have never hesitated to strip one another when the occasion offered. He might have added that on most occasions the stripping took place by force of arms and without any compensation whatever.

It may be accepted as a fact that when an American gets out of Europe at present with an artistic masterpiece of any kind he has left behind him enough money to salve the wound to the national pride caused by its loss.—*New York Evening Post.*

Prison Reform

Prisons and dungeons which are meant for keeping offenders and criminals away from their sphere of misdeeds must never be allowed to degenerate into fertile breeding grounds for more hardened and more reckless criminals. In that case, the whole purpose of banishment frustrates itself.

It is understood that the Howard League for Penal Reform, hitherto active inside Great Britain only, has evolved a "prisoners' charter," or "statement of minimum rights of prisoners in all countries," and that they will formally bring the charter to the notice of the League of Nations. As no individual or nation stands to lose by the better ordering of dungeons and by the conversion of rogues and criminals into honest and respectable men of the society, it may be confidently hoped that no obstacle will be thrown in the way of reaching an international convention on penal conditions.—*Calcutta Forward.*

Cheap Cotton

Sixteen and a quarter million bales of cotton in this season's crop may well prove an embarrassment of riches. Add to that estimate about 1,000,000 bales of linters and the 5,362,000 bales that Hester estimates in the European and American carryover, and the supply for the year is seen. Set against this a possible world consumption of 15,500,000 bales, and the embarrassment is sufficiently obvious. . . .

No matter whether cotton tomorrow goes up or goes down, the price today is below its real value. The wise investor buys when securities are selling below their value. The same should hold good with cotton. Now is the consumer's opportunity.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Banks in the Philippines

The Philippines need better banking facilities. Local banks are wanted. The lack of them is a factor in the commercial backwardness from which the country suffers. However, in the procedure for getting them there is a right way and a wrong way. To the latter category belongs the Alegre bill in the Senate, proposing to bar from the local banking business, from the acceptance of deposits, all except Philippine-incorporated banks. . . .

Banks of non-Philippine incorporation have been the very backbone of Philippine commerce. Without them the status of industry would be immensely worse than it is today. They have earned an indisputable legal right to a place of permanence.—*Manila (P. I.) Bulletin.*